THE GENESEE FARMER.

Agriculture is the most Healthy and Honorable, as it is the most Natural and Useful pursuit of Man.

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AMERICAN AG. STATISTICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

We have just received from Edinburgh the "Second Edition, with Additions," of Macqueen's "Statistics of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce" of the British Nation, in which frequent reference is made to the Agricultural statistics of this country, as published in the Patent Office Reports. Some of the statements thus honored abroad, are so wide of the truth that they deserve public notice and correction. In a note at the foot of page 10, it is said that "The United States Patent Office Report for 1848, states that the value of milk produced in the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, is $100,000,000 yearly."

This estimate is too high by more than $50,000,000. The number of cows actually milked in any one year, has never been ascertained in Ohio or Pennsylvania. In New York, at the State census of 1845, they were counted, in obedience to a law which was drawn by the writer, as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the Legislature. The number was 999,490. In the Patent Office Report for 1849, we have estimated a gain of 100,510 in four years, being an aggregate of 1,100,000. The dairy business has been greatly extended in New York since 1845. Increased railroad facilities for conveying milk into the city of New York, and all others in the State, have largely augmented the consumption of the article. Two-thirds of the cows in the State, yield a return of less than $20 a year; while a third produce milk worth $20 and over. The highest reported to the Patent Office, yield over $60 to the cow, taking the dairy together. We have estimated the whole as equal to $20 a head, or $22,000,000 for the 1,100,000 in the State.

In Ohio, the cows on the Western Reserve are equal to any in New York; but farther south, where little or no attention is paid to the manufacture of cheese, and where neat cattle are reared mainly for their meat, and cows and calves often run together, it is not common for the milk of a cow to be worth over $10 a season. Nor will Pennsylvania compare favorably with New York for the extent of its dairy business. While the number of Cows milked in Ohio and Pennsylvania is perhaps 30 per cent. larger than in New York, yet, owing to many causes which will suggest themselves to the mind of the intelligent reader, the product of New York in milk is nearly equal to that of both the other States. We trust that the farmers of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and of all the other States in the Union, will have spirit enough to induce the accurate counting of the cows known to be milked. We give Ohio and Pennsylvania credit for producing $23,000,000 in milk a year. This estimate gives to the three States an aggregate of $45,000,000.

On page 12, Macqueen says: "The Patent Office Report of the United States, after minute inquiry over the Union, says that each cow produces *thirteen tons of dung yearly*, exclusive of what is dropped on the land." The quantity dropped on the land is estimated in England at three tons. This is a most extravagant calculation for this country, unless the water contained in the dung is excessive.

Under ordinary circumstances, in eating 100 lbs. of hay, or its equivalent in grass or other food, a cow voids 40 lbs. of the matter consumed by the bowels and kidneys, and 60 by respiration, as vapor, carbonic acid, and insensible perspiration. Boussingault (see Rural Economy, page 377,) gives an account of an experiment made by him, in which a cow consumed in 24 hours as her ration, 40 lbs. 2 oz. 5 dwts. of potatoes and 20 lbs. 1 oz. 5 dwts. of after-math hay. In the potatoes there was of dry matter, 11 lbs. 2 oz. 1 dwt., and in the hay, 16 lbs. 11 oz., making the dry food consumed daily, 27 lbs. 13 oz. 1 dwt. When equally dried, the matter voided was as follows: In the excrement, 10 lbs. 8 oz. 12 dwts.; in the urine, 2 lbs. 6 oz. 17 dwts.; in the milk, 3 lbs. 1 oz. Now, as 10 lbs. 8 oz. 12 dwts. are to 27 lbs. 13 oz. 1 dwt., so is the dung of a cow giving milk, to the dry food consumed. The dung and urine together are equal to about 40 per cent. of the food. The milk added to the other excretions, makes the aggregate over 50 per cent.

How much hay will a cow consume in a year, or its equivalent in grass? A ton a month? We think not. But suppose she did. Would it be possible to get from it over 50 per cent. of its weight in good manure, unless we count pure water as such? Cows require food according to their weight, and the quantity and quality of milk which they give. It is a fair American cow that eats 25 lbs. of good hay a day, which is equal to 9,125 lbs. a year, or over 4½ tons. Few cows eat so much, and if they did, *two tons* of manure, in place of "thirteen," to each cow would be the result of "a minute inquiry over the United States."

There are other statements in the Patent Office Report, and extensively copied and believed at home and abroad, which are clearly wrong to the amount

of hundreds of millions of dollars. These errors in statistics lead directly to errors in legislation, and the whole community suffers serious injury in consequence of official misstatements in matters of fact.

Thus, all the millers and dealers in wheat were assured that 10,000,000 bushels of this grain were grown in the State of Michigan in the year 1848.—It is claimed, on page 121 of Patent Office Report for 1848, that the census of 1849 would show 10,000,000 bushels to be rather "too low an estimate." The census of 1849 was taken, and instead of sustaining the guessing of the preceding year, it established an over estimate of more than 100 per cent.—There were less than 5,000,000 bushels (4,739,299.) In other wheat growing States, there was also great exaggeration, which operated to depress the market price of this staple, to the great damage of farmers. Corn-growers sustained equal injury by the extravagant report that 200,000,000 bushels of surplus could be spared for foreign consumption, and of course was in the market. All extravagant calculations of this kind, benefit the *buyer*, to the prejudice of the *producer* of breadstuffs. One year with another, the latter will be the gainer by having the truth generally known. Correct information is always valuable; while false information is always injurious, in the long run. To show at a glance how rapidly this system of over estimates has advanced within the last ten years, we copy from the New York *Dry Goods Reporter* of August 31st, the estimates (official) of the productive industry of the United States in 1840, and in the Patent Office Report for 1848:

Annual Products of United States Industry, with the Export to England and the rest of the World.

	Annual Product.	Exports—Total from United States.	Of which to England.
Agriculture	654,387,597	111,059,378	73,495,849
Manufactures	239,836,224	11,809,501	541,540
Mining	42,388,761	375,154	194
Forest	16,835,060	5,917,994	1,649,869
Fisheries	11,996,008	2,547,654	843,053
Total	$965,413,650	$131,710,081	$76,530,205

More than one-half of the whole export of American industry is to England, and of the remainder, $12,043,858, is to her dependencies, leaving but $43,136,000 as the value of exports to all the rest of the world. Nearly the whole of these exports to England, it will be observed, are raw products, which go to the direct consumption, as food, which amounted to $14,732,927, and raw material for manufactures, that is to say, articles indispensible to feed and employ the operatives of Great Britain. The British returns give the annual production at £247,000,000, and the exports to the United States £9,564,902—reducing them to dollars, at $4 80 per £, and comparing them with the aggregate United States returns, we have the following results. It is to be remarked that this valuation for the United States is, as compared with England, very large; but the valuation for 1843, per Patent Office Reports, 2,300,000,000.

The reader will see that ten years ago the productive industry of the country was estimated at $965,413,650. In the short space of eight years, the figures stand, on page 720 of Patent Office Report, at $2,323,564,756. Here is an apparent gain in eight years, of over thirteen hundred million of dollars!—When the Official Tables were made up and published as the results of the census of 1840, we took occasion to demonstrate (as we believe most conclusively,) that the products of agriculture were overestimated at least $100,000,000. Thus, New York was credited $28,143,423 for 3,127,047 tons of hay, or at the rate of nine dollars a ton. The hay crop of Pennsylvania was estimated at the same price, and in some other States. Hay, as every body knows, is mainly consumed on the farms where it is cut, and is generally worth to the farmer from four to five dollars a ton. Farmers are glad to winter the 20,000 canal horses in the State of New York on hay, at five dollars a ton. No man can rear a three year old steer, worth $18, without his consuming six tons of hay, or its equivalent in grass, straw, or other feed. Even the milk the calf consumes during the first six weeks of its existence, requires for its production more than a dollar's worth of hay or grass, at twenty-five cents per 100 lbs., dry weight.

Last Autumn, while making an agricultural tour through the Western States, we saw many tons of good timothy hay which had been purchased, delivered at a railroad depot north of Springfield, Ohio, at three dollars a ton. The purchaser kept three presses at work, and sent the article to New Orleans, Texas, Mobile and the West Indies. What folly to estimate the hay crop of the United States at eight dollars a ton, when to the agriculturists who raise and consume it, it is worth only about half that sum!—But this forage which is set down at two prices, reappears in dairy products, in wool, in neat cattle, and in horses and mules.

To illustrate the errors perpetrated in 1840, and still continued in an aggravated form, it is sufficient to state that the 583,150,000 bushels of corn said to have been grown in the United States in 1848, were estimated at *fifty-nine cents a bushel*, making $344,058,500. The "Butcher's meat, including mutton, beef and pork," made from corn and other food estimated at equally extravagant prices, is set down as worth $146,597,360. "Straw, chaff and manure," are estimated at $160,000,000. A Tennessee planter who raised 10,000 bushels of corn worth 20 cts. a bushel or $2,000, which he converts into fat hogs and sells at that sum, is credited, first with $5,900 for his corn, then with a like sum for the meat which the corn makes, and then with some $2,000 for the manure of his hogs! The figures are these:

10,000 bu. of Corn, at 59 cts. per bu.	$5,900
Meat	5,900
Manure	2,000
	$13,800

Here is an error of over 600 per cent. The American people are induced to over-trade and run extravagantly into debt to England, by this over-estimate of their resources, which in the aggregate exceeds one thousand millions of dollars.

Mr. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury, estimated the productive industry of the country as equal to three thousand millions of dollars a year; and Mr. Meredith, his successor, alludes to this estimate in a way that leads the reader to infer that he regarded it as correct and trust-worthy. Of all the products of American soil, what passes for *statesmanship* is the cheapest commodity. A love of truth for the sake of it, and years of patient research to attain it, characterize but few of the great men so abundantly manufactured by the patent, short-hand process of our day. The science of Industrial statistics is a profound study, and no branch of it is so complicated as that which treats of the transformation of certain elements in earth, air and water, into cultivated plants, and these again into meat fat, wool, milk, and the flesh of horses and mules. The whole operation is in a circle; and the quantity of potash and phosphorus which may safely be extracted from the soil and exported to foreign countries, never to return, is not so large as American farmers

seem to believe. From MACQUEEN's work, it appears that a given amount of farm labor in England yields twice as much gold as in this country. If our readers wish to know why this is so, it will be explained hereafter.

THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE,

With a few suggestions as to the means which will probably be necessary to improve it.

BEING an English farmer, recently arrived in this country, and now engaged in cultivating a portion of its partially exhausted soil, I feel disappointed that you did not, in your late excellent article on "The present position of American Agriculture," state what you consider would be the best means to be adopted to repair the grievous injuries already done to the land; and also, that you gave us no advice as to the future management of our farms, in order to prevent the impoverishment of the soil by the removal of crops, which are necessarily sold off it.

I am aware that to correct the present errors, and fix agriculture on a rational and scientific foundation, will be the work of years; requiring a perfect knowledge of the constitution of the soil and the elements removed from it by the growth of cultivated plants, enabling us to fix a judicious rotation of crops, so that the substances not required by one class of plants may be converted into food by those of an opposite character. Till this is known — and it will require many years of laborious chemical investigation and expensive systematic field experiments — we must go blindly on till legislation sees fit to use proper methods to attain so great a desideratum.

In the mean time it may not be utterly useless to endeavor to ascertain what knowledge we do at present possess, of the requirements of cultivated plants. The most valuable and important of these is the cereal *wheat* — systematic and accurate experiments on which, in the field and the laboratory, have been carried on by MR. LAWES, on his estate at Rothamsted, Herts, England, which demonstrably proves that on ordinary soils the chief substance which need be supplied to grow large crops of wheat, is ammonia, (a combination of nitrogen with hydrogen.) It is a volatile alkali, which, when neutralized and fixed by sulphuric acid, is used to a large extent by the farmers of England, at a cost of $60 per ton, 2 cwt. being sown to the acre; and it was found that when nitrogen was employed in this form, or as muriate or carbonate of ammonia, it requires about *five times as much to grow wheat as is contained in the grain when grown.* Hence, wheat may be called a *nitrogen consuming or destroying* plant. Barley, oats, Indian corn, timothy, &c., belonging to the same botanical genus, may be considered, in the absence of direct experiment, as *nitrogen consumers also.* Thus it will be seen, *that nearly all the plants grown by the American farmer, tend to exhaust the soil of nitrogen.*

Now, if nitrogen, in some form or other, be not present, the soil is not exhausted of the mineral elements; for, in such a case, the wheat will not thrive: but it always gets sufficient to produce a few bushels of wheat to the acre, from the atmosphere; for all animal and vegetable substances, during decomposition, give off carbonate of ammonia, which is brought down to the earth by every shower of rain, and absorbed by the roots of plants. The beneficial effects of "plaster," (sulphate of lime,) according to LIEBIG, is owing to its property of fixing the ammonia thus brought to the land, till it is required by the plant. Be this as it may, it is certain that a sufficient quantity can not be obtained from the atmosphere, to meet this immense destruction of nitrogen by the almost uninterrupted growth of cereals; and thus it is, that the crops are so small when all the organized nitrogen originally in the soil is removed. Is there not something defective in such a course of tillage? Ought we not to lessen this destruction, by growing plants which contain more nitrogen than they have derived from the soil, obtaining it in some form from the atmosphere? Turnips, clover, and green vetches are good crops for this purpose, and on what is called in England the "Norfolk," or "four course system" — one-fourth of the arable land is in wheat, one-fourth turneps, one-fourth barley, and one-fourth clover, following each other in the order I have named them. In this manner, if a good system of fattening stock is adopted, the land is kept in good condition and large crops are obtained.

The climate of this country is probably too hot to grow turneps on a large scale; but it is very favorable for the growth of clover, and for its conversion into hay for the use of cattle in winter. Thus, instead of growing the cereal *timothy*, large crops of clover should be grown, and thereby a considerable amount of *nitrogen* would be collected from the atmosphere. But I would by no means plow under the crop, as by so doing a large amount of valuable food is destroyed, which does not in the least benefit the succeeding wheat crop, but rather injures it by causing an unnatural development of straw. Whereas, if the clover was made into hay, and used along with oil-cake to fatten sheep or cattle in the winter, using plenty of straw for litter, a very large quantity of *valuable manure* would be the result; for the composition of the manure depends on the food, and the more *nitrogen* the food contains, the more valuable will be the manure produced by its consumption.

The composition of the following substances will give a correct representation of their value as food for cattle:

TABLE showing the amount of dry matter, nitrogen, mineral matter, phosphoric acid, and potash and soda, in 100 parts of such substance, from analyses made at Rothamsted, England.—That of Indian corn I obtained by calculation from the proximate analyses of MR. J. H. SALISBURY.

Description of food.	Water.	Dry substance.	Nitrogen.	Gross Mineral matter.	Phosph'ic acid.	Alkalies, (potash and soda.)
Oil-Cake,	13	87	5.00	5.50	2.00	1.40
Linseed,	12	88	3.75	4.25	1.60	1.10
Beans, Peas, or Tares,	16	84	4.00	2.50	0.80	1.10
Wheat,	16	84	1.80	1.60	0.75	0.50
Oats,	16	84	2.00	3.00	0.50	0.50
Barley,	16	84	1.60	2.50	0.75	0.66
Malt,	7	93	1.60	2.25	0.75	0.50
Malt Dust,	7	93	4.00	6.00		
Indian Corn,	8	92	1.00	1.34	0.70	0.25

It will be seen that oil-cake contains more of the essentially important elements of nutrition and manure than any other food generally used for cattle. Mr. LAWES' experiments on sheep and cattle fully confirm the chemical evidence of its value as food. It being granted, then, that oil-cake is the best food for feeding purposes, the important question is, will it pay to convert it into flesh, fat, wool, and manure? clover being valued at $5, oil-cake $18, and flesh $100 per ton.

My conclusions are drawn from the careful and extensive experiments of Mr. Lawes. Having been for two years chemical assistant to Dr. J. H. Gilbert, the gentleman who has the superintendence of the experiments, I have had full opportunity of forming a correct opinion of the results obtained. Speaking, then, from actual experiment, it will take 4 tons 360 lbs. of oil-cake, and 13 tons 780 lbs. of clover, to produce *one ton* of increase of animal—say fat and flesh.

Leaving the wool to pay for labor and other incidental expenses, I will endeavor to estimate the value of the manure by the quantity of nitrogen it contains and the effect it will produce on the wheat crop—namely, an extra bushel of grain for each 5 lbs. of nitrogen. Thus, with wheat at one dollar per bushel, the nitrogen would be worth *twenty cents per pound.*

In fattening animals, the carbon and hydrogen of the food combining with oxygen in the lungs, is respired in the form of carbonic acid and water, producing as much heat as though they had been burnt in a stove. In this way more than *one-half the entire dry matter of the food is consumed,* and more in cold than in warm weather. But the loss of it is of no detriment to the farm for if the wheat crop is supplied with sufficient *nitrogen,* it will obtain all that it requires from the atmosphere. It will be seen, then, how important it is that *wheat-growing* and *stock-feeding* should be adopted on the same farm, from the fact that though there is such an immense destruction of the useless elements carbon and hydrogen, yet there is comparatively no loss of the vitally important one—*nitrogen.*

There is, it is ture, about 3 per cent. of nitrogen retained in the increase of animal; and there always will, in practial farming, be some loss from evaporation and drainage: so that we will suppose there is *one-third* less nitrogen in the manure than in the food consumed by the animals making it.

Table, showing the quantity and value of the food consumed; the amount of nitrogen it contained; the quantity of nitrogen in manure, after allowing one-third for loss; its value as manure at 20 cts. per lb., and the nett profit of producing one ton of flesh.

	Total weight of food. in lbs.	Value of the food consumed, in dollars.	Quantity of nitrogen in food, in lbs.	Quantity of nitrogen in manure, in lbs.	Value of the manure in dollars.	Value of one ton of flesh.	Total returns.	Cost of food.	Profit in producing one ton of flesh.
Oil-cake	8720	75.24	436						
Clover,	27560	66.95	581						
Totals,	36280	142 19	1017	678	135.60	100.00	235.60	142.19	93.41

Fifty *well bred* sheep would give such a result in twenty weeks—equal to 2 lbs. increase each sheep per week.

I leave it for practical men, and those more acquainted with the prices of lean and fat stock, to say whether such a profit will remunerate them for their capital and trouble; but certain I am, that *some* such method must be adopted, to prevent the present fertile lands of this district from becoming absolutely sterile and incapable of profitably producing wheat at present prices.

Good tillage, under-draining, &c., (by *increasing* the crops for a few years,) only so much the sooner impoverish the land of those elements without which it will not grow wheat, though of the *greatest advantage* if a judicious system of rotation is adopted, so as to restore the elements removed by the crops, back to the soil. The system I have advocated would to a great extent enable the agriculturist to do this; for, besides the nitrogen, there would be 174 lbs. of phosphoric acid, and 122 lbs. potash and soda, *imported* on to the farm in the oil-cake, of which a small portion only would be retained in the animals; for though, in *rearing* stock, a considerable amount of phosphoric acid is removed from the soil in the bones in the animals, it does not affect this question, as we are now speaking of fattening *full grown* animals. The phosphoric acid thus *imported* would be equal to that *exported* from the farm in 386 bushels of wheat. The potash and soda would be sufficient for 403 bushels; so that a farmer may easily calculate how much of these important substances he exports from his farm, and also how much oil-cake or other substances he must import, to keep his soil in its proper condition.

I trust that chemical knowledge will advance with such rapidity that in a few years every farmer will keep an exact account of the elements removed in and by the growth of crops from each of his respective lots, and also know how to replace them again. Is not such knowledge desirable? Is it not worth a mighty effort to attain it? I hope, for the honor and happiness of the country of my adoption, that effort will be made—and success is certain. Joseph Harris.—*Ogden, N. Y., Aug.,* 1850.

LARGE FLEECES.

Messrs. Editors:—There have appeared in the Farmer, and other public journals, statements of large fleeces taken from Merino sheep. If those who tell of having sheep superior in quantity of wool, would also give a statement of the manner of keeping them, it would be more satisfactory; for it is a well known fact, that extra keeping gives an extra amount of wool. I have a flock of grade Merinos, numbering 111, from which I sheared 520 lbs. of wool, all well washed. 54 were ewes, 38 yearlings, 3 bucks, and 16 wethers. My stock buck gave a fleece of 10 lbs. 12 oz. I purchased him of J. D. Patterson, Westfield, Chautauque co. I sheared from the buck, one wether, one ewe, and two yearlings, 37½ lbs. of wool; from 14, including the 5 above, 89 lbs. I gave no grain to my sheep the past year—they were wintered on clover hay. My stock sheep was fed extra after he was taken from the ewes, he being very much reduced in flesh. Sam'l Embree.—*West Dresden, N. Y., Aug.,* 1850.

WOOL IN ORLEANS COUNTY

Messrs. Editors:—Thinking that my neighbors, at least, would like to know the *average* weight of the wool grown and sheared this season, I will say to them publicly, (with your consent,) that in this town and vicinity I purchased 3,578 fleeces, and by average I find the weight just 60 oz. each—3¾ lbs. Considering the quality, this is a heavy clip. About three-eights of the amount was five-eights to three-fourths Merino, the ballance was from five-eights and three-fourths to pure blood Merino. By a pretty close calculation, I am led to believe that the above enumerated fleeces are about the amount that was grown in this town. The average price paid per fleece was about $1.16. X.—*Yates, N. Y.,* 1850.

BEES.—No. 4.

HIVES, &c.—I will now give my views in brief on sundry hives in use.

Kelsey's Hive.—This is a hive constructed in an oblong shape, with a door extending the whole length of the hive. The interior is composed of *three* separate boxes, with a pane of glass in the front of each. If I am rightly informed, the inventor claims that in this hive all the advantages of obtaining box, or surplus honey, are derived; and at the same time, by a transposition of the different boxes, the bees can always be kept with new combs, or at least with combs of such age as shall be conducive to their prosperity.

It is true that the bees may thus be transferred to boxes in which they will build new combs, but it is at the expense of subverting the domestic economy of this insect; and this process can never be effected but at the peril, sooner or later, of losing every family of bees that is thus operated on. The reason is this: Where bees are afforded a sett of boxes to work in, the lower one is generally selected as a permanent abode, in which they construct mostly *brood* combs; that is, the combs in which their young are matured. The upper box or boxes are used as store-houses, in which *store* combs alone are generally built. Now, if we take the lower box when filled with bees and combs, built on the foregoing principles, and place it in the position of the second, or next upper box, and put the second box below in the full one's position, the bees will, where they have become numerous, commence [illegible] therein, and will fill the same with new combs: and in the fall of the year, if the then *upper* box be taken out and the bees dispersed, they will return to the hive, and finding the lower section only, they will all enter it; thus effecting the transfer from old to new combs, upon which the inventor (there is nothing about it worthy of being called an *invention*,) places so much importance. If one wished to destroy an apiary gradually, he could not adopt a better plan. The bees in working below their permanent residence, act to a great extent on the same principles as they do when laboring above it; and instead of thin sheets of brood comb, many store combs would be built, generally, which could never be used for breeding purposes: hence, when a family of bees is transferred from their original combs to such as are thus fabricated, they can not prosper for the want of a proper proportion of brood combs. If all the bees of a lower box be *driven* into another empty box, they will, in such case, build suitable combs, since there home is *there*, and not in a box above or below them; but while the *queen* is in a separate box, the workers will never construct combs with the same regularity and for the same uses that they do where the queen is present among them. This is very reasonable. Why should they? In their permanent dwelling they already have enough brood combs, and consequently they have no use for more, and brood combs not being suitable to store honey in to the best advantage, store combs are built.

There is another serious objection to this manner of transferring bees. The queen is most always in that section of the hive where the brood is raised, perhaps never entering a storage section, unless temporarily driven out during the height of breeding, for the want of room to deposit her eggs, which sometimes occurs when the honey harvest is very abundant, and when much of her legitimate room is filled with honey. When the season of transferring on the foregoing plan arrives, she will be in the *removed* section; and though the workers may return to the other section, she will not, for the reason that she is unacquainted with the locality, being always at home within her tenement. In such case the safety of the colony or stock is greatly endangered, since they can do nothing without a queen. At certain seasons the bees can produce a queen in the place of one lost; but this can not be done in the fall of the year so as to proceed with spring laying in the usual way. If, then, the queen be lost in the transfer, the family of bees is in a very critical condition; and even if she be not lost, the form of the combs preclude the possibility of the greatest degree of prosperity in the family, and they must sooner or later become extinct.

I believe the foregoing statements to be so firmly based on *facts*, that my position is not susceptible of being overthrown, or even assailed with any tangible argument; yet I hope that apiarians who are skilled in bee-culture will inform the public wherein I err, if I shall state ought but truth. That any written exposition of this subject can tally with *every* man's experience in all cases, is out of the question; but general facts can be given, involving general principles, and that is all I can expect to do.

T. B. MINER,
Author of the American Bee-Keeper's Manual.

Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y., 1850.

ON BEES.

IN the August number of the Genesee Farmer, page 181, friend MINER has advanced a theory which is new to me, in relation to queen bees taking an aerial flight, and that while on the wing coition takes place, and a future race is propagated. This theory conflicts somewhat with some things that have come under my observation, which I will relate.

Some few years since I had a swarm of bees come out, (it being a second swarm,) and after alighting as usual, remained but a short time, when they returned to the old hive. On examining to ascertain the cause, I found the queen on the ground in front of the old hive, totally disqualified for flying, having but one wing, and that a mere semblance of a wing, I returned it to the old hive. On the second day they did nearly the same as on the first. On the third day I put the queen (it being in all respects as it was when I first caught it,) in a hive, and succeeded in getting a few bees in the hive—a bunch nearly as large as a goose's egg—and they stayed. I placed them away from the other bees, and noted their progress; and about the usual time the bees began to increase, though very slow for want of comb. In the fall I took them up. The hive then contained about the usual number of bees, with about a dozen pounds of honey.

And further, for a number of years past, when my bees show signs of disquiet, on hiving them I catch the queen (or queens, if more than one,) and cut one wing, and then return it to its swarm. This I have practiced with good effect. How is this to be reconciled with friend MINER's theory J. D. C.—*Locke, N. Y., Aug.*, 1850.

EVERY man should strive to be a creator rather than an inheritor—to forge his own weapons rather than rely on the rusty sword of his forefathers.

My conclusions are drawn from the careful and extensive experiments of Mr. Lawes. Having been for two years chemical assistant to Dr. J. H. Gilbert, the gentleman who has the superintendence of the experiments, I have had full opportunity of forming a correct opinion of the results obtained. Speaking, then, from actual experiment, it will take 4 tons 360 lbs. of oil-cake, and 13 tons 780 lbs. of clover, to produce *one ton* of increase of animal—say fat and flesh.

Leaving the wool to pay for labor and other incidental expenses, I will endeavor to estimate the value of the manure by the quantity of nitrogen it contains and the effect it will produce on the wheat crop—namely, an extra bushel of grain for each 5 lbs. of nitrogen. Thus, with wheat at one dollar per bushel, the nitrogen would be worth *twenty cents per pound.*

In fattening animals, the carbon and hydrogen of the food combining with oxygen in the lungs, is respired in the form of carbonic acid and water, producing as much heat as though they had been burnt in a stove. In this way more than *one-half the entire dry matter of the food is consumed,* and more in cold than in warm weather. But the loss of it is of no detriment to the farm for if the wheat crop is supplied with sufficient *nitrogen,* it will obtain all that it requires from the atmosphere. It will be seen, then, how important it is that *wheat-growing* and *stock-feeding* should be adopted on the same farm, from the fact that though there is such an immense destruction of the useless elements carbon and hydrogen, yet there is comparatively no loss of the vitally important one—*nitrogen.*

There is, it is ture, about 3 per cent. of nitrogen retained in the increase of animal; and there always will, in practial farming, be some loss from evaporation and drainage: so that we will suppose there is *one-third* less nitrogen in the manure than in the food consumed by the animals making it.

Table, showing the quantity and value of the food consumed; the amount of nitrogen it contained; the quantity of nitrogen in manure, after allowing one-third for loss; its value as manure at 20 cts. per lb., and the nett profit of producing one ton of flesh.

	Total weight of food. in lbs.	Value of the food consumed, in dollars.	Quantity of nitrogen in food, in lbs.	Quantity of nitrogen in manure, in lbs.	Value of the manure in dollars.	Value of one ton of flesh.	Total returns.	Cost of food.	Profit in producing one ton of flesh.
Oil-cake	8720	75.24	436						
Clover,	27560	66.95	581						
Totals,	36280	142.19	1017	678	135.60	100.00	235.60	142.19	93.41

Fifty *well bred* sheep would give such a result in twenty weeks—equal to 2 lbs. increase each sheep per week.

I leave it for practical men, and those more acquainted with the prices of lean and fat stock, to say whether such a profit will remunerate them for their capital and trouble; but certain I am, that *some* such method must be adopted, to prevent the present fertile lands of this district from becoming absolutely sterile and incapable of profitably producing wheat at present prices.

Good tillage, under-draining, &c., (by *increasing* the crops for a few years,) only so much the sooner impoverish the land of those elements without which it will not grow wheat, though of the *greatest advantage* if a judicious system of rotation is adopted, so as to restore the elements removed by the crops, back to the soil. The system I have advocated would to a great extent enable the agriculturist to do this; for, besides the nitrogen, there would be 174 lbs. of phosphoric acid, and 122 lbs. potash and soda, *imported* on to the farm in the oil-cake, of which a small portion only would be retained in the animals; for though, *in rearing* stock, a considerable amount of phosphoric acid is removed from the soil in the bones in the animals, it does not affect this question, as we are now speaking of fattening *full grown* animals. The phosphoric acid thus *imported* would be equal to that *exported* from the farm in 386 bushels of wheat. The potash and soda would be sufficient for 403 bushels; so that a farmer may easily calculate how much of these important substances he exports from his farm, and also how much oil-cake or other substances he must import, to keep his soil in its proper condition.

I trust that chemical knowledge will advance with such rapidity that in a few years every farmer will keep an exact account of the elements removed in and by the growth of crops from each of his respective lots, and also know how to replace them again. Is not such knowledge desirable? Is it not worth a mighty effort to attain it? I hope, for the honor and happiness of the country of my adoption, that effort will be made—and success is certain. Joseph Harris.—*Ogden, N. Y., Aug.,* 1850.

LARGE FLEECES.

Messrs. Editors:—There have appeared in the Farmer, and other public journals, statements of large fleeces taken from Merino sheep. If those who tell of having sheep superior in quantity of wool, would also give a statement of the manner of keeping them, it would be more satisfactory; for it is a well known fact, that extra keeping gives an extra amount of wool. I have a flock of grade Merinos, numbering 111, from which I sheared 520 lbs. of wool, all well washed. 54 were ewes, 38 yearlings, 3 bucks, and 16 wethers. My stock buck gave a fleece of 10 lbs. 12 oz. I purchased him of J. D. Patterson, Westfield, Chautauque co. I sheared from the buck, one wether, one ewe, and two yearlings, 37½ lbs. of wool; from 14, including the 5 above, 89 lbs. I gave no grain to my sheep the past year—they were wintered on clover hay. My stock sheep was fed extra after he was taken from the ewes, he being very much reduced in flesh. Sam'l Embree.—*West Dresden, N. Y., Aug.,* 1850.

WOOL IN ORLEANS COUNTY

Messrs. Editors:—Thinking that my neighbors, at least, would like to know the *average* weight of the wool grown and sheared this season, I will say to them publicly, (with your consent,) that in this town and vicinity I purchased 3,578 fleeces, and by average I find the weight just 60 oz. each—3¾ lbs. Considering the quality, this is a heavy clip. About three-eights of the amount was five-eights to three-fourths Merino, the ballance was from five-eights and three-fourths to pure blood Merino. By a pretty close calculation, I am led to believe that the above enumerated fleeces are about the amount that was grown in this town. The average price paid per fleece was about $1.16. X.—*Yates, N. Y.,* 1850.

BEES.—No. 4.

HIVES, &c.—I will now give my views in brief on sundry hives in use.

Kelsey's Hive.—This is a hive constructed in an oblong shape, with a door extending the whole length of the hive. The interior is composed of *three* separate boxes, with a pane of glass in the front of each. If I am rightly informed, the inventor claims that in this hive all the advantages of obtaining box, or surplus honey, are derived; and at the same time, by a transposition of the different boxes, the bees can always be kept with new combs, or at least with combs of such age as shall be conducive to their prosperity.

It is true that the bees may thus be transferred to boxes in which they will build new combs, but it is at the expense of subverting the domestic economy of this insect; and this process can never be effected but at the peril, sooner or later, of losing every family of bees that is thus operated on. The reason is this: Where bees are afforded a sett of boxes to work in, the lower one is generally selected as a permanent abode, in which they construct mostly *brood* combs; that is, the combs in which their young are matured. The upper box or boxes are used as store-houses, in which *store* combs alone are generally built. Now, if we take the lower box when filled with bees and combs, built on the foregoing principles, and place it in the position of the second, or next upper box, and put the second box below in the full one's position, the bees will, where they have become numerous, commence working therein, and will fill the same with new combs: and in the fall of the year, if the then *upper* box be taken out and the bees dispersed, they will return to the hive, and finding the lower section only, they will all enter it; thus effecting the transfer from old to new combs, upon which the inventor (there is nothing about it worthy of being called an *invention*,) places so much importance. If one wished to destroy an apiary gradually, he could not adopt a better plan. The bees in working below their permanent residence, act to a great extent on the same principles as they do when laboring above it; and instead of thin sheets of brood comb, many store combs would be built, generally, which could never be used for breeding purposes: hence, when a family of bees is transferred from their original combs to such as are thus fabricated, they can not prosper for the want of a proper proportion of brood combs. If all the bees of a lower box be *driven* into another empty box, they will, in such case, build suitable combs, since there home is *there*, and not in a box above or below them; but while the *queen* is in a separate box, the workers will never construct combs with the same regularity and for the same uses that they do where the queen is present among them. This is very reasonable. Why should they? In their permanent dwelling they already have enough brood combs, and consequently they have no use for more, and brood combs not being suitable to store honey in to the best advantage, store combs are built.

There is another serious objection to this manner of transferring bees. The queen is most always in that section of the hive where the brood is raised, perhaps never entering a storage section, unless temporarily driven out during the height of breeding, for the want of room to deposit her eggs, which sometimes occurs when the honey harvest is very abundant, and when much of her legitimate room is filled with honey. When the season of transferring on the foregoing plan arrives, she will be in the *removed* section; and though the workers may return to the other section, she will not, for the reason that she is unacquainted with the locality, being always at home within her tenement. In such case the safety of the colony or stock is greatly endangered, since they can do nothing without a queen. At certain seasons the bees can produce a queen in the place of one lost; but this can not be done in the fall of the year so as to proceed with spring laying in the usual way. If, then, the queen be lost in the transfer, the family of bees is in a very critical condition; and even if she be not lost, the form of the combs preclude the possibility of the greatest degree of prosperity in the family, and they must sooner or later become extinct.

I believe the foregoing statements to be so firmly based on *facts*, that my position is not susceptible of being overthrown, or even assailed with any tangible argument; yet I hope that apiarians who are skilled in bee-culture will inform the public wherein I err, if I shall state ought but truth. That any written exposition of this subject can tally with *every* man's experience in all cases, is out of the question; but general facts can be given, involving general principles, and that is all I can expect to do.

T. B. MINER,
Author of the American Bee-Keeper's Manual.

Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y., 1850.

ON BEES.—QUERY.

IN the August number of the Genesee Farmer, page 181, friend MINER has advanced a theory which is new to me, in relation to queen bees taking an aerial flight, and that while on the wing coition takes place, and a future race is propagated. This theory conflicts somewhat with some things that have come under my observation, which I will relate.

Some few years since I had a swarm of bees come out, (it being a second swarm,) and after alighting as usual, remained but a short time, when they returned to the old hive. On examining to ascertain the cause, I found the queen on the ground in front of the old hive, totally disqualified for flying, having but one wing, and that a mere semblance of a wing, I returned it to the old hive. On the second day they did nearly the same as on the first. On the third day I put the queen (it being in all respects as it was when I first caught it,) in a hive, and succeeded in getting a few bees in the hive—a bunch nearly as large as a goose's egg—and they stayed. I placed them away from the other bees, and noted their progress; and about the usual time the bees began to increase, though very slow for want of comb. In the fall I took them up. The hive then contained about the usual number of bees, with about a dozen pounds of honey.

And further, for a number of years past, when my bees show signs of disquiet, on hiving them I catch the queen (or queens, if more than one,) and cut one wing, and then return it to its swarm. This I have practiced with good effect. How is this to be reconciled with friend MINER's theory J. D. C.—*Locke, N. Y., Aug.*, 1850.

EVERY man should strive to be a creator rather than an inheritor—to forge his own weapons rather than rely on the rusty sword of his forefathers.

N. Y. State Agricultural Society.

FAIR FOR 1850.

Our columns are too much occupied with the list of premiums awarded on articles exhibited at the late State Fair, to allow of any extended remarks of our own. We can not, however, refrain from a word or two. The fair was held about one and a half miles from Albany, on the Troy road. It was of easy access both from Troy and Albany, and persons were carried to the grounds for a shilling. In this work was engaged horses and vehicles of every description, from the fine carriage and omnibus to the one-horse lumber wagon The road was continually thronged with these vehicles, making the journey on foot unpleasant if not dangerous. About thirty acres of meadow was enclosed by a good fence, for the exhibition. We first made a visit to the grounds on Wednesday morning. In consequence of previous heavy rains, the ground was in a very wet condition, making it unpleasant to get about, particularly for ladies. This evil was partially remedied by laying boards in the principal halls. We rather think that a little previous attention to draining would have been advisable, and that a little money spent in that way would have been very profitably expended. The first thing done by the officers of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in preparing for their exhibition, is to well drain the ground. The display on the whole was good — perhaps never exceeded. The show of Stock surpassed anything we ever saw.

The exhibition of Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables, in Floral Hall, was hardly what we expected, and with the exception of *Foreign Grapes*, we shall be much disappointed if it is not far surpassed by the exhibition of our County Society and the Horticultural Society of the Valley of the Genesee, to be held on the 26th of September. The display of Foreign Grapes was very fine. We noticed twenty-two varieties from Van Rensalaer's Clinton Point Vinery, among them the Black Prince, Victoria Hamburgh, White Muscat of Alexandria, and Palestine; twelve varieties from L. R. Colt, of Patterson, N. J., among them Muscat Blanche, Victoria Hamburgh, and Brown Damascus. Also, several varieties by H. Vail, of Mt. Ida, Troy, and a fine young plant of Black Hamburgh, in a box, about six feet high, bearing seven large bunches. The Floral Ornaments were superb—a Gothic Arbor, by Herman Wendell; a Chinese Temple, principally of verbenas, by J. Dingwell, of Albany; a Floral Peacock, by Mrs. J. Van Nama, of Pitstown; and a Floral Harp, by Mrs. Mabbett, of Mechanicsville, were particularly worthy of praise.

In Manufacturer's Hall there was a fine collection of manufactured articles — chairs, bedsteads, quilts, locks, patent milkers, &c. But this hall was not half large enough to accommodate the articles exhibited, much less the crowd of visitors. There should have been two halls — one for the exhibition of articles of ladies' manufacture. With proper room for display, this would have been the most brilliant exhibition on the ground.

In Mechanic's Hall was a great collection of stoves, planing and sawing machines, &c. But the great point of attraction was the steam press, on which was worked the *State Fair Hourly Bulletin*, a little paper set up and printed on the grounds.

The exhibition in Dairy Hall was meagre, although we noticed some very fine cheese, mostly from Herkimer county.

Emery & Co.'s Implement Hall was the prettiest building on the ground — indeed, it was the only building laying any claim to taste in construction. Perhaps those having charge of the business might learn a lesson from Mr. E., and in future exercise a little taste in the erection of the buildings, without adding materially to the expense. This hall was filled with a collection of implements that for beauty of workmanship, and utility of design, it would be very difficult to surpass. In front of this hall was a fountain and water ram in operation, adding much to the beauty and interest of the place.

In the open ground was a good collection of Seed Drills, Horse Powers, Threshers, &c. Ketchum's Mowing Machine, as it passed over ground, nicely clipping the short grass, attracted a crowd.

There was a fair collection of Sheep and Hogs. The Poultry Show was small. We noticed only *two* lots of Polands and a pair or two of Shanghaes, with several chickens, and *only one* lot of Dorkings. There was quite a variety of the more curious, such as Bantams, Silver Pheasants, &c.

We would suggest that in future no *refreshment tents* be permitted upon the grounds, unless under the control of some person of *honor*, who is both willing and competent to do the fair thing. Allowing persons to come within the enclosure and erect tents ostensibly for the purpose of *feeding the hungry crowd*, while the real object appears to be to rid them of their money without a fair return, is dishonorable to all concerned.

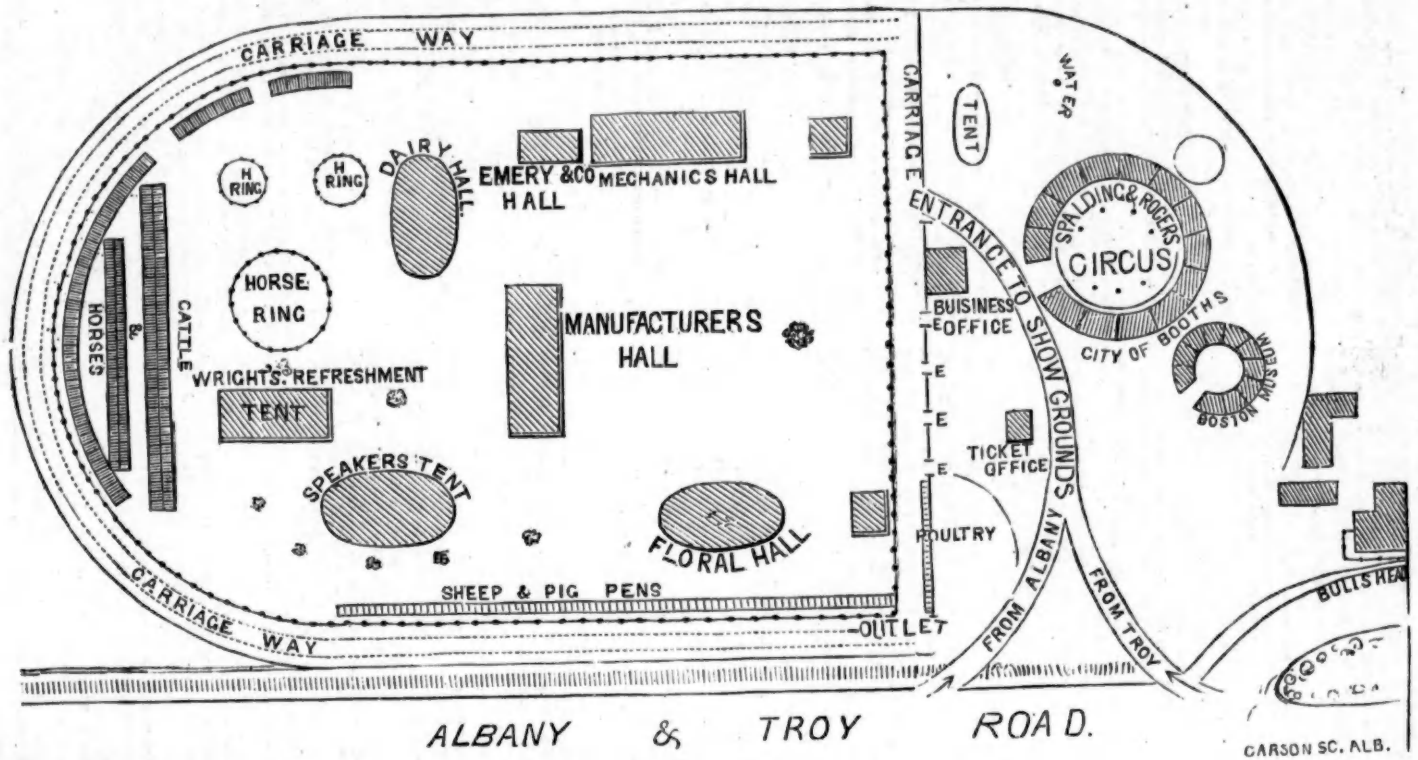
Haydn's Oratorio of the Seasons was performed by the Albany Harmonia Society, on the several evenings of the Fair. We only had the opportunity of hearing it once. The execution of the piece was all that we expected — all that could be desired — worthy of the great composition and its great author. But we regret that the audience was so small. We fear the circus had more attraction for the mass than the sublime, soul-stirring conceptions of Haydn. The following, representing the clearing up of a thunder-storm on a summer's evening, we thought peculiarly beautiful; and the latter part, after the fatigue of traveling and attendance at the fair, we could fully appreciate:

"Now cease the conflict of the winds
And fast the gloomy clouds retire;
The sky sublimer swells,
Pure azure spreads around,
And o'er the fields the setting sun
Displays the sparkling robe of joy.
His flock secure, the shepherd hies
Light-hearted to his home;
The quail repeated calls her mate;
Around the cot the crickets chirp;
While croak the frogs within the pool;
And tolls the evening bell.
Now shines the glitt'ring host of stars;
The hour of sweet repose is near.
Welcome, welcome, gentle sleep!
Soothing balm of every care!
O, thou that in the cot of toil
Delight'st to close the lids of health;
Welcome, welcome, gentle sleep;
To rest, to rest, away!"

The number of people in attendance was immense, and the receipts for admission to the grounds over $12,000, far exceeding that of any previous year.

The view of the show grounds, on next page, will give those not fortunate enough to be present a pretty correct idea of the arrangement.

VIEW OF THE SHOW-GROUND.



PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE N. Y. STATE FAIR, Held at Albany, September, 1850.

SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

Extra stock, Bulls over 3 years, Sherwood and Stevens, Auburn, certificate for "3d Duke of Cambridge," who received the 1st premium in 1849; 2d. none; 3d. J D Thorpe, "Dama." $5. Bulls 2 years old, best, Sherwood and Stevens, Auburn, imported Bull "Earl Seaham," 20; 2d do., P P Chapman, Clockville, "Fortune." 10; 3d, do.. George Vail, Troy, "Eclipse," 5. Bulls 1 year old, 2d, Lorillard Spencer. Williams Bridge, imported Bull "Waldeman." 10. Bull calf, best, J M Sherwood, Auburn, "Vane Tempest," 10; 2d, do., Francis M Rotch, Butternuts, "Prophet," transactions and 3.

Cows over 3 years—1st, to George Vail, Troy, Esterville, 25; 2d, Col. Campbell, Rotterdam, Rosa, 15; 3d, Thomas Hillhouse, Watervliet, Daisy. 5.

Heifers 2 years old—1st, Ambrose Stevens, New York. Princess 2d, 20; 2d, George Vail, Troy, Hilpa 2d, 10; 3d, George Vail, do., Eunice 4th. 5

Heifers 1 year old—1st. George Vail. Troy, Lady Barrington 5th. 15; 2d, S P Chapman, Clockville, Duchess, 10; 3d, F M Rotch, Butternuts. 5.

Heifer calves—1st, George Vail, Troy, Hilpa 3d, 10; 2d, J M Sherwood, Auburn. 3

Extra stock—S P Chapman, for his cow Charlotte, which received the first premium last year, a Diploma.

DEVONS.

Bulls over 3 years—Best, R H Van Rensselaer, Butternuts, $25; 2d. John Muir, sen., Hamilton. 15; 3d. Andrew Woodruff, Wyoming. 5. Mr. Van Rensselaer's bull, Bishop, ruled out, having received the prize last year.

Bulls 2 years old—Best, John Freemyre, Schoharie county, 20; 3d. H N Washburn, Butternuts. 5.

Bulls 1 year old—Best. H N Washburn, Butternuts, 15; 2d. Le Roy Mowry, Washington co., 10; 3d, Lewis G Collins, Dutchess county, 5.

Bull calf—Best. Lewis G Collins, Dutchess co., 10; 2d, H N Washburn. Butternuts. 3.

Cows over 3 years—Best. H N Washburn, Butternuts, 25; 2d, Lewis G Collins, Dutchess co., 15.

Heifers 2 years old—Best, E P Beck. Wyoming co., 20; 2d, H N Washburn, Butternuts, 10; 3d. M C Remington, Cayuga. 5.

Heifers 1 year old—Best, Le Roy Mowry, Washington co., 15; 2d, Lewis G Collins, Dutchess, co., 10; 3d, H N Washburn, Butternuts, 5.

Heifer calves—Best, E P Beck, Sheldon, Wyoming. 10; 2d, Do., Transactions and 3.

HEREFORDS.

Bulls over 3 years old—Best, William A Keese, Panic, Peru, $25; 2d. Erastus Corning, jr., Albany, Young Major. 15.

Bulls 1 year old—2d best, W A Keese, Peru, Clinton, Noble, $10.

Bull calf—Best, Erastus Corning jr., Albany, Prince Albert, 10.

Cows over 3 years—Best. Erastus Corning, jr., Albany, Victoria, 25; 2d, do., do., Young Victoria, 15; 3d, W A Keese, Peru, Matilda. 5.

Heifers 2 years old—2d. William A Keese, Peru. Adelaide, 10.

Heifer calf—2d best, Wm. A Keese, Peru, Trans. and 3.

AYRSHIRES.

Bull over 3 years old—Best, E. P. Prentice, Albany. Dandy, $25.

Bull calf—Best, E P Prentice, Albany, 10; 2d, the same, Dandy 3d. Trans. and 3.

Cows over 3 years old—Best, E P Prentice, Daisy, 25; 2d, do., Maida 2d. 15.

Heifer 2 years old—Best, J McD McIntyre, Albany, Norna, 20; 2d, E P Prentice. Ayr 4th. 10.

Heifer calf—Best, E P Prentice, Redlady, 10; 2d, do., do., Jeanie Deans, Trans. and 3.

NATIVE AND CROSSES.

Cows over 3 years old—Best. D H Albertson, Lima, N. Y., $20; 2d. Thomas Bell, Morrisiana, 12; 3d, Isaac Sheldon, Sennett. 4.

Heifers 2 years old—Best. Thomas Bell, Morrisiana, 15; 2d, Isaac Sheldon, Sennett. 10; 3d, Joseph Haswell, Hoosick, 3. John Townsend, of Albany, exhibited a very fine heifer of a cross breed.

Heifers 1 year old—Best, F B Leonard, Rensselaer co., 10; 2d Joseph Haswell. Hoosick, 8; 3d, Thomas Bell, Morrisiana, 3. John M Nott, of Lansingburgh, exhibited a fine heifer.

Heifer calf—Best. John Lossing. Albany, 3; 2d, Milton Knickerbacker, Schodack. Trans

Bulls—Fine grade bulls and bull calves were exhibited by John Cross, of Oneida co., and by Silas Sweetland, Clifton Park, Saratoga co.

WORKING OXEN—OVER FOUR YEARS.

Best team from any town, not less than ten yoke. William Strever, Kinderhook. $25; Best yoke of oxen. James Wadsworth, Geneseo. 20; 2d, Elon Sheldon, Sennett, Cayuga, 15; 3d, John P Beekman. Kinderhook, 5.

Discretionary.—Lemuel Hurlburt. Winchester, Conn., 25; Wm Cowles, Farmington. Conn., 15; R Mesick. Kinderhook, 5; J H B Church, Vernon, Oneida co., 5; Arden Woodruff, Wyoming co., 5; James H Sherill, New Hartford, 5; John Drydon Westmoreland, 5; Henry B Bartlett, Paris, 5; Joseph Haswell, Hoosick, 5.

STEERS—THREE YEARS OLD.

Best single yoke, John Muir, sen., Hamilton, Madison co., $10; 2d. do., B H Streeter, Clyde, Wayne co., 8; 3d, James S Wadsworth, Geneseo, Trans. and 3. A premium of $5 is awarded to the steers of Elon Sheldon, Sennett, Cayuga co.

STEERS—TWO YEARS OLD.

Single yoke—Best, S A Gilbert, Hamilton, Madison co., $10; 2d. B. Benedict. Greene co., 8; 3d, James H Sherrill, New Hartford. Trans. and 3. Boys under 16 for training—Best, John N Benedict, Greene co., silver medal; 2d, Luther Comstock. Clinton, Oneida co., Trans and 3. To S A Gilbert an award of 2 for training is recommended.

STEERS—ONE YEAR OLD.

Single yoke—Best. John H Sherrill, New Hartford, 8; 2d. S A Gilbert, Gilbertsville, Otsego co., 5; 3d, James D Van Vechten. Schodack. Trans. and 3; Lewis E Smith, Half-moon, Trans.; H B Bartlett. Paris, do. Farming steers—1st, S A Gilbert, sil. med; 2d, John H Sherrill, Trans. and 3.

MILCH COWS.

Best milch cow, S P Chapman, Clockville, Madison co., 20.

FAT CATTLE—STALL FED.

Fat oxen, 4 years old—Best. Edward Munson. Sennett, Cayuga, weigh 3.247 lbs., 25; 2d, A Ross, Preston, Chautauque, weigh 4.112 ½ lbs., 15; 3d, John H Boyd, weigh 4.017 ½ lbs., 10. Single ox, over 4 years old—Best, James S Wadsworth, Geneseo, weight 2.247 lbs., 15; 2d. Jas. S Wadsworth, Geneseo, wt. 2.147 ½ lbs., 10. A Osborn, of Watervliet, had an ox 13 years old that is commended for notice. Fat cows, over 4 years old—Best, J M Sherwood, Auburn, wt. 1,765 lbs., 15; 2d. Aaron Taylor, Arden, Erie co., wt. 1.855 lbs., 10. Fat steers, 4 years or under—Best, Elon Sheldon, Sennett, Cayuga co., 10; 2d, Milton Knickerbacker, Schodack, 6.

FAT CATTLE—ON GRASS.

Oxen, over 4 years old—Best, Elon Sheldon, Sennett, Cayuga, 20; 2d. James H. Sherrell, New Hartford. 12; 3d, Hiram Sheldon, Sennett, 8. Cows, over 4 years—1st, Luke Putnam, Warsaw, Wyoming, 10; 2d. George Vail, Troy, 6; 3d. G Lee, Cambridge, Washington. 4. Fat steers, 4 years or under—Best, Jas. S Wadsworth, Geneseo. 12 Heifers—Best, Joseph Haswell, Hoosick, 8; 2d, Elon Sheldon, Sennett, 3.

FAT SHEEP.

Long Wooled, over 2 years old—2d best, Richard Gypson, Oneida co., 3. Middle Wooles. 2 years and over—Best. J M Sherwood, Auburn, 5; 2d. T B Wakeman, Herkimer, 3; 3d. J McD McIntyre, Albany, Morrell's Shepherd. Middle Wooled Lambs—Richard Gypson, a discretionary premium; Fat Sheep. D R Dix, Vernon, Oneida co, do.

FOREIGN CATTLE.

To Roswell L Colt, of N. J., for his specimen of Hungarian Cattle, as a commendation for his enterprise, a diploma; also, the Society's thanks to J. Watson Webb, who sent them out. A diploma to J. Baldwin, Vt., for specimens. Working oxen—1st, Wm. L Cowles, Ct., 20; 2d. Lemuel Hurlburt Ct., 15. Short Horns—Best Bull, George Miller, Canada West, 25; 2d best. P Lathrop, S Hadley, Mass., dip. and 10. Cows—2d premium, George Miller, C. W., 15. For a bull calf, same, dip. Devons—1st. Samuel Hurlburt, Winchester, Ct., "Bloomfield." dip. and 25; 2d, Wm R Sandford. Orwell, Vt., 15; 3d. Wm. L Cowles. Ct., 15. Yearling Bulls—1st, same. 15. Bull Calves—Wm, R Sandford, Vt., 10.—Devon Cows—1st. Wm. L Cowles, dip. and 25; 2d, Lemuel Hurlburt, Ct., 15; 3d, Wm. L Cowles. 5. Yearling Heifers—Best, same. 15. Heifer Calves—1st, Samuel Hurlburt, discretionary; 2d, W L Cowles, Trans. Ayrshire Bulls—1st, R L Colt, N. J., dip. and 25; 3d, E W Woodford, Ct., Trans and 5. Cows—1st, R L Colt, N. J., dip. and 25. Also, a dip. for 2 yr. heifer. Alderny Bull—Best. R L Colt. 25. Cow, same, 25. Also a diploma and thanks for bull and heifer.

HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Stallions of all work—Best. J T Grant, Junction. Morses Gray; 2d do., John L Bennett, Montgomery co., Sir Henry; 3d do., C Canfield, Poughkeepsie, Young Andrew; 4th do., Foster Breed, Crown Point, young Black Hawk. Brood Mares—Best, E Corning, Albany, bay mare, Brown Colt; 2d do., G Van Olinda, Watervliet, gray mare, Bay Colt; 3d do., P F Mesick, Columbia co., sorrel mare, Sorrel Colt.

A special premium of $20 was awarded to William M Bullock, of New Scotland, for his very superior brood mare and foal.

THOROUGH BRED HORSES.

Best, Mortimer De Mott, of New York, for imported "Trustee," 20; 2d. O K. Lapham, of Keesville, Essex co., for imported "Leopard." 12. J B Burnett of Syracuse, for imported "Consternation," a special premium is recommended for his superior merit, he having received the Society's first premium already. Wm M Huff, of Buffalo, for his imported horse "Lance," which received the first premium of the Society at the fair of last year, a special premium is recommended.

THREE YEARS OLD, STALLIONS AND MARES.

1st best stallion 3 years old, Philip Hoornbeck, of Rochester, Ulster co., 15; 2d, A H Jaqueth, Fonda, Mont. co., 10; 3d. Harvey Kimberlee, Columbia co., Youatt; 4th. Wm. Hunter. Watervliet, Albany co., Trans. 1st best mare, J D Kingsland. Clinton co., 15; 2d, Peleg Cross, jr., Columbia co., 10; 3d, John M Taylor, Otsego co., Youatt; 4th, John McCormick, Bethlehem, Albany co., Trans.

TWO YEARS OLD, STALLIONS AND MARES.

1st best stallion, 2 years old, Garret Van Olinda, Watervliet, Albany co., 10; 2d, John Muir, sen., Hamilton, Madison co., You-

att; 3d, Isaac Bink, Greenbush, Rens. co., Trans. 1st best mare, Isaac T Grant, Junction, Rens. co., 10; 2d, S A Gilbert, Hamilton, Madison co., Youatt; 3d, Daniel J Day, Granville, Wash. co., Trans.

ONE YEAR OLD COLT.

1st best stallion, Wm. Stuver, Kinderhook, 5; 2d, Isaac Hoag, Easton, Wash. co., Youatt; 3d, Abraham Oliver, New Scotland, Trans.

MATCHED HORSES FOR CARRIAGES.

1st best pair matched horses, J B Plumb, Albany. dip. and 15; 2d, Wm. C Durant, Albany, 10; 3d, Theodore S Faxton, Utica, 8; 4th, John B Borst, Montgomery, 5.

MATCHED HORSES FOR DRAUGHT.

Best pair of matched horses, John Butterfield, Utica, 10; 2d, Jagger, Treadwell & Perry, Albany, 8; 3d, Mr. Truax, Albany, 5.

GELDINGS.

Best Gelding, Lewis S Smith, Mechanicsville, Soc. dip. and 10; 2d, Theo. S Faxton, Utica, 8; 3d Nathan Morgan, Victor, Mad. co., 6; 4th, Silas W Toby, Hudson, 4.

FOREIGN HORSES.

Best Blood Stallion, over 4 years—Thomas Leach, Canada West, Reindeer, dip. and 20. Best Stallion of all work—Wm. Walker, Vt., Morgan, 14 years old, dip. and 20; 2d, Amos Bigelow, Bridgport, Vt., 10. Best draught stallion—Elisha Norton, Chelsea, Vt, dip. and 20; 2d, David Lawrant, Canada, 10. Best brood mare—Wm. L Cowles, Farmington, Ct., dip and 20. Best pair matched horses—Andrew Holmes, Addison, Vt., 10; 2d, B B Foss, Kelsey, Vt, pair of Morgan matched horses, 10. S D Harlan, of Hartland, Vt., having received the premium last year on his horse "Gray Hawk," receives the Society's certificate at this exhibition.

A discretionary premium of a silver medal is also recommended to Messrs. Reynolds & Ness, of New York, for a pair of 2 year old mules.

SHEEP, LONG WOOLED.

1st best Bucks over 2 years—Winants Younghans, Rensselaer co., 10; 2d, John A Rathbun, of Otsego co., 8; 3d, John C Collins, Columbia co., 5. Best buck, 2 years or under—B J Hays, Montgomery co., 10; 2d, Richard Gibson, Oneida co., 8; 3d, B J Hays, Mont. co., 5. Best pen 5 ewes over 2 years—John A Rathbun, Otsego co., 10; 2d, Winants Younghans, Rens. co, 8; 3d, Wm Rathbun, Springfield, Otsego co., 5. Best pen 5 ewes, 2 years or under—John A Rathbun, Otsego co, 10; 2d, J C Rathbun, Otsego co., 8; 3d, E Scace, Watervliet, Albany co., 5. Best pen 5 Buck lambs—Winants Younghans, Rens. co., 8; 2d, Wm Rathbun, Otsego co., 3 and Morrell's Shepherd. Best pen 5 Ewe lambs—Winants Younghans, Rens. co., 8; 2d, John A Rathbone, Otsego co., 3 and Morrell's Shepherd.

MIDDLE WOOLED SHEEP.

Bucks over 2 years old—Best, J M Sherwood, Auburn, 10; 2d and 3d to be divided between F M Rotch, of Butternuts, and J McD McIntyre, of Albany, 13. Bucks under 2 years—Best, Z B Wakeman, Herkimer, 10. Pen of 5 Buck lambs—Best, Z B Wakeman, 8; 2d, J McD McIntyre, Morrell's Shepherd's book and 3. Ewes over 2 years—1st, J M Sherwood, 10; 2d, F M Rotch, 8; 3d, Z B Wakeman, 5. Ewes under 2 years—Best, Z B Wakeman; 2d do., do., J McD McIntyre. Ewe lambs—Best, Z B Wakeman, J McD McIntyre, Morrell's Shepherd's book and 3. All the sheep of this class, to which premiums were awarded, are full blood South Downs.

MERINOS.

Best Buck over 2 years—M N Dart, Harpersfield, 10; 2d, Owen Lathrop, Darien, 8; 3d, Joseph Haswell, Hoosick, 5. Best Buck 2 years or under—L H Yates, Darien, 10; 2d, Lewis G Collins, Dutchess co., 8; 3d, J M Sherwood, Auburn, 5. Best pen 5 ewes over 2 years—R E Keese, Ausable, Clinton co., 10; 2d, L H Yates, Darien, 8; 3d, Francis M Rotch, Otsego co., 5. Best pen 5 ewes, 2 years or under—Lewis G Collins, Dutchess co., 10; 2d, Robert E Keese, Clinton co., 8; 3d, L M Dart, Harpersfield, 5. Best pen 5 Buck lambs—L G Collins, Dutchess co., 8; 2d, R E Keese, Clinton co., 3 and Morrell's Sheherd. Best pen 5 Ewe lambs—R E Keese, Clinton co., 8; 2d, L G Collins, Dutchess co., 3 and Morrell's Shepherd.

SAXONS.

Best Buck over 2 years—S H Church, Oneida co., 10; 2d, Ransom & Baker, Hoosick, 8; 3d, Joseph Haswell, Hoosick, 5. Best Buck 2 years or under—S H Church, Vernon, Oneida co., 10; 2d, Ransom & Baker, Hoosick, 8. Best pen 5 ewes over 2 years—S H Church, Vernon, Oneida co., 10; 2d, Joseph Haswell, Hoosick, 8. Best pen ewes 2 years or under—S H Church, Oneida co., 10; 2d, Ransom & Baker, Hoosick, 8; 3d, Frederick Phelps, Schodack, 5. Best pen 5 Buck lambs—Ransom & Baker, Hoosick, 8; 2d, Joseph Haswell, Hoosick, 3 and Morrell's Sheperd. Best pen 5 Ewe lambs—Joseph Haswell, Hooisck, 8; 2d, Ransom & Baker, Hoosick, 3 and Morrell's Shepherd. Best sample of Wool, not less than ten fleeces, (as in Merino Class)—J P Beekman, Columbia co., Sil. Med.

Best Shepherd Dog—John Campbell, Middlebury, Vt, 5; 2d, Robert Middlemost, West Meredith, Delaware co., Morrell's Shep.

NATIVE AND GRADES.

Best Buck over 2 years old—Daniel Curtiss, Canaan, Col. co., 8. Best Buck under 2 years—1st, Daniel S Curtis, Canaan, Col. co., 10; 2d, R C Derrick, New Brunswick, 8. Best pen 5 Ewes over 2 years—1st, Daniel S Curtis, Canaan, Col. co., 10; 2d, E R Dix, Vernon, Oneida co., 8. Best pen 5 Ewes under 2 years—2d, Daniel S Curtis, Canaan, Col. co., 8. Best pen 5 Buck lambs—2d, Daniel S Curtis, 3 and Morrell's Shepherd. Best pen of 5 Ewe lambs—1st, Richard Gypson, Westmoreland, 8; 2d, Daniel S Curtis, 3 and Morrell's Shepperd.

FOREIGN SHEEP—LONG AND MIDDLE WOOLED.

Long Wooled—Best Buck, Markham, C. W., 10. Best pen of 5 Ewes, same, 10. Middle Wooled—Best Buck, same, 10. Best pen of 5 Ewes, same, 10. Best pen of 5 Buck lambs, same, 5.

MERINO AND SAXONS.

Merino—Best Buck, John Campbell, Middlebury, Vt., 10. Best pen of 5 Ewes, Jesse Hinds, Rutland, Vt., 10. Best pen 5 Buck lambs, Geo. Campbell, Westminster, Vt., 5. Best pen 5 Ewe lambs, same, 5.

Saxons—Best Buck, C B Smith, Walworth Ct., 10. Best pen 5 Ewes, same, 10. Best pen 5 Buck lambs, George Campbell, Westminster, Vt., 5.

SWINE.

Best Boar, 1 year old—Winant Younghans, Rens. co., 10; 2d, James P Noxon, White Creek, Wash. co., 5. Best Boar under 1 year—Wm. Webb, Darien, 8; 2d, Wm. Comstock, Lawrence, Otsego co., 3. Jacob Taylor, Rens. co., a boar 4 years old, highly recommended. Best breeding sow over 2 years—Wm. Comstock, Otsego, 10; 2d, Wm. Hurst, Albany, 5. 2d best breeding sow, 1 yr. old, Lawrence Salisbury, Lansingburgh, 5. Best sow under 1 year, Wm Hurst, Albany, 8. Best lot of pigs, not less than 5 and under 10 months, R C Derrick, New Brunswick, 10. Samuel Morgan, Watervliet, pair Suffolk pigs, very fine, 3.

PLOWS.

Best sod plow for stiff soil, not less than 7 inches—Prouty and Mears, No. 30, Boston, dip. and 15; 2d, Miner & Hortor, Peekskill plow No. 21, 10. Best sod plow, for light soil, furrows 6 by 12 inches—Prouty & Mears, Boston, No. 25, dip. and 15; 2d, W U Chase, Amsterdam, Amsterdam Plow, No. 7, 10. Best plow for fallows or old land—Prouty & Mears, Boston, No. 5 1-2, dip. and 10; 2d, Miner & Horton, Peekskill Plow, No. 21, 8. Best subsoil plow, Prouty & Mears, Boston, dip. and 8. Best side hill plow, Bosworth, Rich & Co, Troy, dip. and 8.

FARM IMPLEMENTS, NO. I.

Best farm wagon, Chris. Snyder, W. Sand Lake, Rens. co, 5; best harrow, J & R Downer, Castleton, Rens., 5; best corn. cultivator, Emery & Co., Albany, 3; best fanning mill, J G Grant, Junction Port, Ohio, 5; best corn stalk cutter, Reuben Daniels, Woodstock, Vt., 5; best straw cutter, Wm. Henry, Worcester, Mass., 5; best corn and cob crusher, by horse power, Emery & Co., Albany, 5; best horse rake, R H Chase, E Livermore, Me., 2; best ox yoke, Emery & Co, Albany, 2; best roller for general use, same, 5.

Discretionary.—S Hosack Mix, large plank road car with "oscillating roller axle," sil med. One or two seat carriage, Long & Silsbee, Albany, large sil. med. One horse sleigh, Muller & Skinner, Fort Ann. Wash. co, small sil. med. Barouch and open buggy, Lown & Bunker, Troy, sil. med. Lawrence coach, covered sleigh, two seated sleigh and a one horse sleigh, square, sil. med and dip. Omnibus, Eaton, Gilbert & Co., Troy, small sil. med.—Miscellaneous articles, for general garden purposes, Emery & Co, Albany, large sil. med.

FARM IMPLEMENTS, NO. II.

Best carriage harness, Lyman J Loyd, Albany, 3; best churn, Emery & Co., Albany, 2; best cheese press, Hezekiah Rogers, Clifton Park, Saratoga co., 2; best grain cradle, Nichols & Boles, Van Buren Centre, Onondaga, 2; for a lady's saddle, L J Loyd, dis. prem.; patent Shefto saddle, E B Sisson, Albany, do.; best six hand rakes, David Ray, Chatham, Col. co., 2; best garden rakes, S C Blair, Farmington, Ct., dip; best hay fork, D J Millard, Paris, Oneida co., 2; best straw forks, same, 2; best grass scythes, same, 2; best manure forks, same, 2; best hay rigging, Wm. P Coonradts, Brunswick, Rens. co., 2.

Discretionary.—Grass scythes, and snaths, Draper, Brown & Chadsey, Troy, 2; butter ladles and prints, St Paul Seeley, Morris, Otsego, 2; shovels and spades, Emery & Co., Albany, 2; largest assortment of useful farm implements same, dip.; potato diggers, Henry Patridge & Son, Medfield, Mass., 2; hoes, S P Reynolds, Unadilla Forks, 2.

FARM IMPLEMENTS, NO. III.

Best horse power, on endless chain principle, Emery & Co., dip, and 3; best thresher, Eddy & Co., dip. and 5; best seed planter, for hand or horse power, J P Groshen dip. and 3; best grain drill, P Seymour, dip.; best portable saw mill Emery & Co., dip.; best corn sheller, horse power, same, dip.; best do., hand, same, dip.; best vegetable cutter, V H & N Hallock, dip.; best and most numerous collection of agricultural implements, Emery & Co., dip. and 20; best do., made in New York, same, dip. and 20.

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS, NO. IV.

Steam engine for agricultural purposes on the farm, Hoard & Bradford, Watertown, Jefferson co., silver medal, on condition that the proprietor furnishes a description of machine, accompanied by a model to be deposited in the Society's Museum; sliding cut off valves for steam engine, S P Winne 'Albany, sil. med; patent rotary sewing machine, Lerowe & Blodget, New York, sil. med.; buck moulding machine, Baker & Gifford, Troy, dip.; dairy steamer, Harry Bushnell, Utica, dip.; two cornstalk and straw cutters, E & T Burrell, Seneca, sil. med.; three cylinders of knives for straw cutters, Wm. Hoag, Mass., sil. med.; two King's railway washing machines, Van Zuyle & Coons, Lansingburgh, dip.; spring tooth harrow, attached to broad cast sower, S S Sage

Broome co., dip. Grain and seed sower, with plow attached, Samuel Davidson, Greece, Mon. co., dip. B D Saunder's winnowing machine, Albert Bates, Shanesville, Ohio, sil. med. Quack rake and sod cutter, S Cheever, Bemis Heights, Sar. co., small sil. med. Wm. Crossdale's plow and seed drill, W H Kerr, Philadelphia, small sil. med. and dip. Myers' patent water filterer, Gideon Myers, Little Falls, dip. Patent dog power, for churn, Bosworth, Rich & Co, Troy, small sil. med. Patent for connecting and disconnecting wheel hubs and axles, Billings & Ambrose, Claremont, N. H., sil. med.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND SEEDS.

Best winter wheat, Samuel Davidson Greece, Mon. co., 5; 2d, Obadiah Howland, Owasco, Cayuga co., 3. Best spring wheat, George H Ells, Clinton, Oneida co., 5; 2d, H B Bartlett, Paris Hill, Oneida co, 3. A sample of Australia wheat, Seatucket, Suffolk co., vol. Trans. Best sample of peas, Obadiah Howland, Owasco, Cayuga co., Norton's Ag. Best oats, H B Bartlett, (Purdy's oats) Paris Hill, Oneida co., 5; 2d, do., 3. Best barley, E R Dix, Vernon, Oneida co., 5; 2d, Obadiah Howland, Owasco, 3. Best barrel of Indian corn, Obadiah Howland, there being no other and that not superior, Norton's Ag. Best sample of 12 ears of corn, Rawson Harmon, Wheatland, Mon. co., Trans.; 2d, Wm. Baker, Lima, Liv. co., Trans. Best buck wheat, Wm. P. Conradt, Brunswick, Rens. co., 3; 2d, do., Hamilton Morrison, Montgomery, Orange co., 2. Flaxseed, a sample by Luman Shepard, Skaneatlas, there was no competition, Norton's Ag. Best Timothy seed, Robert Elles, Clinton, Oneida co., 3; 2d, Luman Shepard, Skaneatlas, 2. A sample of Teazers, Luman Shepard, Skaneatlas, Norton's Ag.—Best barrel of flour, C P Willis, Dresden, Yates co., sil. med.; 2d, R H Morris, Geneva, Ont. co., vol. Trans. Forty varieties of wheat, R Harmon, Wheatland, Mon. co., sil. med. Case of wheat grits, pearled barley, &c., C N Bement, Albany, vol. Trans.

APPLES AND PEARS.

For the largest and best varieties of good table apples, 3 of each variety, named and labelled by exhibitors, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, Diploma and Hoveys colored Fruits; 2d, Jonathan Battey, Keesville, Clinton co., 5; 3d, Henry Vail, Troy, Trans.—For the best 12 varieties of table apples—1st, to Jonathan Battey, of Keesville, 5; 2d, E P Prentice, Albany, Trans. and 2. Best basket of standard fruits, to Henry Vail, Troy, sil. med. For the largest number of varieties of good pears—1st, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, dip. and Hovey's colored fruits; 2d, Henry Vail, Troy, 5; 3d, Wilson, Thorburn, and Teller, Albany, Trans. For the best and largest collection of Autumn pears, named and labelled—1st, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, dip. and 5; 2d, Dr Herman Wendell, Albany, Trans. and 2.

PEACHES, PLUMS AND NECTARINES.

Best 6 varieties, named and labelled, Alden Marsh, Albany, dip. and 5. Best 12 do., H G Dickerson, Lyons, 2. Best seedling variety, 6 specimens, Elisha Dorr, Albany, 3. Plums—Best collection, 6 of each, Isaac Denniston, Albany, dip. and 5; 2d, A Marks, Durham, Greene co., 3. Best 4 varieties of good, 6 each, Elisha Dorr, Albany, 3; 2d, A Marsh, Albany 2. Best 12 plums, choice variety, Wilson, Thorburn & Teller, 2. Seedling plums, I Denniston, Albany, 5.

QUINCES, GRAPES, &C.

Grapes—Best native, grown in open air, Daniel Ayres, Amsterdam; 2d, Elisha Dorr, Albany. Native and foreign—Best 2 varieties, under glass, H Vail, Troy; 2d, S P Van Rensselaer, Clinton Point. Best dish of native grapes, James Goold, Albany. Quinces—Best 12, Elisha Dorr, Albany; 2d, John S Goold, do. Currants—Elisha Dorr, Thomas' Fruit Culture. Watermelons—Best specimen of any variety, H Vail, Troy. Muskmelons—Best, John Dingwell, Albany; 2d, C F Crossman, Rochester. Best collections, E P Prentice; 2d, W A McCulloch, Greenbush, Thomas' Fruit Culture. Cranberries—Best peck, domestic culture, James Cantine, Westchester, Trans.

FLOWERS.

Greatest variety and quantity of flowers, James Wilson, Albany, 5; 2d do., Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, 3. Dahlias—Greatest variety, Jas. Wilson, Albany, 5. Best 24 dissimilar blooms, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, 3; do. single dahlia, L Menand, Albany, 2. Roses—Greatest variety, L Menand, Albany, 5. Best 24 dis. blooms, Jas. Wilson, 3; 2d do., Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, 2. Phloxes—Best six varieties, Jas. Wilson, Albany, 3; do. seedling, do., 2. Verbenas—Greatest variety, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, sil. med.; best 12 varieties, Jas. Wilson, Albany, 2; do. seedling, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, 2. German Astors—Best col., Jas. Wilson, Albany, sil. med.; 2d do., Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester 2. Pansies—Best and greatest variety, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, 3; 24 varieties, 2. Greatest variety and show of flowers, John Dingwell, Albany, sil. med; 2d do, Mrs. Newcomb, Pittstown, 3. Dahlias—Greatest variety, Norman Briggs, Schenectady, sil. med.; best 12 dis. blooms, 3; 6 varieties, Edward Van Alstyne, Greenbush, 2; single variety, Norman Briggs, sil med. Roses—Greatest variety, Mrs. Henry Morgan, Aurora, Cayuga co., sil. med.; 2d, E S S Martin, Willow Brook, 2; best 6 distinct blooms, Dr. Alx. Thompson, Aurora, 3. Phloxes—Best 6 varieties, Dr. H Wendell, Albany, 3; 3 varieties, do. do., 2; seedling, do., 2. Verbenas—Greatest variety, John Dingwell, Albany, sil. med.; best seedling, Mrs. E S S Martin, Willow Brook, Cay. co., 2; do. 6 varieties, D T Vail, Troy, 3; do. 3 do. do., 2. German Astors—Best col., Wm. Newcomb, Fittstown, sil. med.; 2d do, John Dingwell, Albany, 2. Pansies—Best and greatest variety, Wm. Newcomb, Pittstown, sil. med.; do. 6 varieties, Dr. H Wendell, Albany, 2.

General List, open to all competitors.—Best col. of green-house plants, owned by one person, L Menand, Albany, sil. med; 2d, Jas. Wilson, Albany, 3. Best floral design, Dr. H. Wendell, Albany, sil. med.; 2d, John Dingwell, Albany, 3. Best floral ornament, Mrs. Jas. T. Van Namee, Pittstown, sil. med; 2d, Mrs. Wm. Newcomb, Pittstown, 3. Best hand bouquet, flat, Jas. Wilson, Albany, 3; 2d, do. do., 2. Best hand boquet, round, Jas. Wilson, Albany, 3; 2d, do do., 2. Best basket with handle, Mrs. Wm. Newcomb, Pittstown, sil. med. Flowers—Beautifully arranged basket of flowers, D T Vail, Troy, sil med. Best floral exhibition of any Horticultural Society, L Menand, Albany, sil. med. A col. of dried plants and flowers, Mary M Chase, large sil. med. Two vols. of Floral Treasures, Eliza E Carey, small sil. med. Collection of 400 dried plants, Eliza Ellen Ehle, Canajoharie, small sil. med. Herbarium of the Pine Grove from Albany county, Alex. Kirkwood, small sil. med.

PREMIUMS ON FOREIGN FRUIT.

Grapes—R S Colt, Patterson, N. J., 1st premium, a sil. med. and vol. of Trans.; 2d, J W Hayes, Newark, N. J., Downing's Fruits. Apples—C Goodrich, Burlington, Vt., 1st premium, a sil. med. and Society's Trans. Canada crab apple—Benj. Brewster, Montreal, a vol. of Trans. Pears—J W Hayes, Newark, N. J., 1st premium and sil. med., and a copy of Thomas; C Goodrich, Burlington, Vt., 2d do., and a copy of Downing's Fruits. Peaches—Dr. J M Ward, Newark, N. J., a vol. of Thomas. A complimentary premium, a vol. of Society's Trans., to Jasper Curtis, of St. Albans, Vt., for seedling apples and pears.

PLOWING MATCH.

1st, S G Smith, owner and plowman, team and Trojan plow, 10; 2d, John Randerson, of Schodack, with the Randerson plow, 8; 3d, N French, Rome, Oneida co., double plow, Thos. Williams plowman, 5; 4th, Eddy & Co., Union Village, Wash. co., wrought iron beam plow, Jas. McDougall plowman, vol. Trans.

THE COW AGAIN.

Messrs. Editors:—In the June number of the Farmer is an article of mine, asking Mr. Wright to travel to Covert, and see a cow of mine that can fill two ten quart pails at one milking, which he has not ~~even~~ noticed; but "S. W." says that Joseph Wright must have some better evidence of a forty quart cow, before he goes to Covert with his $500.

Now, Messrs. Editors, all I asked was for him to come and see for himself, and not take any statements of mine. As he is a man of so much travel and practice, I supposed that he would have taken that little trouble. But no; all his attention is paid to Mr. Johnson's dry cow—offering to bet one hundred dollars that his Waterloo cow will out-milk her. Now, sirs, I am not a betting man; but I will "stump" the county, Waterloo and all, and the State too, to out-milk my cow. As he has not noticed my article, we think him inclined to back out of the $500 operation. I now inform Mr. W. that I am not anxious to part with my cow, as she still sustains the facts stated. One of the pails that I milk her in holds ten and the other thirteen quarts, by actual measurement. I should have been happy to have seen Mr. Wright at my house, and would have welcomed him while he stayed. Wm. Henry Smith.—*Covert, Sen. Co., N. Y., Sept.*, 1850.

Wintering Stock.—*Messrs. Editors*—It is now a good time to provide for wintering calves and colts. The way I do is to build a small stack of hay, about one and a half tons, around a small tree or large pole set firmly in the ground. In this way the stack can not fall over on them. It affords a good shelter from storms and cold, and they will waste but very a little or none. Winter before last I had one colt and one calf. I put them to a small stack when winter set in. They agreed very well; and in the spring they came out in good condition, without grain. There should always be open or running water at hand. Nathaniel Smith.—*Gorham, Ontario Co., N. Y., August*, 1850.

Green muskmelon fried like egg plant is fine.

MR. SHEAFE'S SALE OF IMPROVED STOCK.

A FRIEND who was present has kindly furnished the following particulars of Mr. SHEAFE's sale. It will be interesting to our readers to know the prices at which the different animals sold.

This great sale came off at the High Cliff Farm, Dutchess county, N. Y., as advertised, on the 29th of August.

At 12 o'clock, M., upwards of 300 persons had assembled upon the ground, many of whom were opulent farmers of the neighborhood, and gentlemen from distant parts of the country. The stock was tied in a row six feet apart, in the same order they were numbered in the catalogue, in a fine grass pasture, just west of the farmhouse. They presented a front of upwards of 200 feet length, and made a superb show. Though merely grass fed, the animals were in excellent condition, and reflected no little credit on the herdsman, Mr. Lawson, for his superior care in bringing them to the post. The whole thing was admirably arranged, and a gentleman present said it reminded him of the great sale of shorthorn cattle, which took place at Castle Howard, seat of the Earl of Carlisle, in England, in 1839.

A bountiful collation was provided under a large awning, of which the company were invited to partake, as they came on the ground. This finished and fifteen minutes grace allowed for laggers behind time, Mr. A. B. Allen — to whose care Mr. Sheafe had left the stock and farm—called the company to order at a quarter past one P. M., and proceeded to address them for about ten minutes, on the value of this stock to the dairymen and graziers of the country, and also as an additional ornament to the grounds of country gentlemen.

Mr. J. M. Miller, the auctioneer, now commenced sale. The bidding was highly spirited, and the 33 animals in the catalogue together with two others dropped since it was published, making 35 in all, were struck off within an hour. He then proceeded to the working cattle, sheep, and swine, which took nearly another hour. The pair of working cattle brought $142.50; the sheep and swine sold comparatively low. A few grade shorthorns, not advertised or put into the catalogue, were disposed of afterwards, at private sale. The sum total of the stock sales on that day, was a little over $5,000.

Although the prices obtained for this herd were not what they ought to be, to remunerate a careful breeder, still, they are so much higher than the same quality of animals would have brought at any time for the past seven years, that it looks more encouraging to the producers of improved stock. We trust that the farmers of America will yet have spirit and intelligence enough to arouse themselves to equal their English brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, who have long been, and still are annually reaping a rich harvest in the production of superior domestic animals.

No. 1. Dahlia 1st, calved June, 1836. A. L. Allen. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., $47.50.*

No. 2. Dahlia 3d, calved April, 1846. S. B. Parsons, Flushing, N. Y., $65.†

No. 3. Dahlia 4th, calved April, 1847. J. T. Moore, Rahway, N. J., $105.

No. 4. Dahlia 5th, calved April, 1849. George Vail, Troy, N. Y., 60 dollars.‡

No. 5. Beauty 3d, calved March 1845. Lorillard Spencer, Westchester, N. Y., 180 dollars.

No. 6. Beauty 4th, calved April, 1846. S. B. Parsons, Flushing, N. Y., 125 dollars.

No. 7. Beauty 5th, calved April, 1849. S. B. Parsons, Flushing, N. Y., 80 dollars.

No. 8. Phœbe 2d, calved April, 1844. William Kelly, Red Hook. N. Y., 145 dollars.

No. 9. Phœbe 3d, calved March, 1845. Lorillard Spencer, Westchester, N. Y., 160 dollars.

No. 10. Phœbe 4th, calved June, 1847. H. & J. Carpenter, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 100 dollars.

No. 11. Phœbe 5th, calved March, 1848. George Vail, Troy, N. Y., $125.

No. 12. Phœbe 6th, calved March, 1850. S. B Parsons, Flushing, N. Y., $75.

No. 13. Phœbe 7th, calved April, 1850. Lorillard Spencer, Westchester, N. Y., $80.

No. 14. Lucilla 1st, calved June, 1837. Sick, and withdrawn.

No. 15. Lucilla 2d, calved April, 1846. S. B. Parsons, Flushing, N. Y., $125.

No. 16. Lucilla 3d, calved December, 1848. George Vail, Troy, N. Y., 125 dollars.

No. 17. Lucilla 4th, calved April, 1850. J. T. Moore, Rahway, N. J., 80 dollars.

No. 18. Cream Pot 2d, calved March. 1845. Lorillard Spencer. Westchester, N. Y., 175 dollars.

No. 19. Cream Pot 5th, calved April, 1846. Lorillard Spencer, Westchester, N. Y., 140 dollars.

No. 20. Cream Pot 6th, calved March, 1848. Phillip Burrows, Staten Island, N. Y., 125 dollars.

No. 21 Cream Pot 7th, calved April, 1848. H. & J. Carpenter, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 145 dollars.

No. 22 Cream Pot 8th, calved March, 1850. J. C. Jackson, Astoria, N. Y., 50 dollars.

No. 23. Cream Pot 9th, calved March, 1850. J. B. Holmes, Croton, N. Y., 70 dollars.

No. 24. Seraphina 2d, calved March, 1845. S. B. Parsons, Flushing, N. Y., 105 dollars.

No. 25. Celeste 2d, calved March, 1848. J. Dickinson, Fordham, N. Y., 185 dollars.

No. 26. Daisy 1st, calved August 1843. S. B. Parssons, Flushing, N. Y., 90 dollars.

No. 27. Daisy 2d, calved April, 1850. S. B. Parsons, Flushing. N. Y., 50 dollars.

No. 28. Fun, calved September, 1844. Geo. Vail, Troy, N. Y., 170 dollars.

No. 29. Violet 1st, calved April, 1847. J. C. Jackson, Astoria, N. Y., 100 dollars.

No. 30. Violet 2d, calved April, 1850. —— Ellison, $55.

No. 31. Bull calf, dropped March, 1850. J. B. Holmes, Croton, N. Y., 105 dollars.

No. 32. Bull calf, dropped March, 1850. —— Margit, Long Island, N. Y., 105 dollars.

No. 33. Exeter, (imported,) calved June, 1848. L. F. Allen, Black Rock, N. Y. 500 dollars

No. 34 Seraphina 3d, calved May, 1850. J. C. Jackson, Astoria, N. Y. 65 dollars.

No. 35. Bull calf, dropped by No. 20, Cream Pot 6th, August 25th, 1850. Phillip Burrows, Staten Island, N. Y.

The sale being finished, the company dispersed, seemingly highly gratified at the proceedings: though a few were somewhat disappointed that they had not been able to purchase within their limits. We understand an advance has been offered on several of the animals since their sale. We hope this may be an encouragement for larger and better sales hereafter, and that they may be got up in different parts of the country; for it is quite an advantage for the farmers to meet in this manner, to examine stock, and exchange ideas on various subjects connected with their calling.

* Being fourteen years old, she was considered a doubtful breeder.

† Had lost one teat.

‡ Two gentlemen present informed us after the sale, that they had marked on their catalogues to bid $100 and $105 for this heifer, but by some unaccountable mistake had let her go.

DURHAM CATTLE, &c.

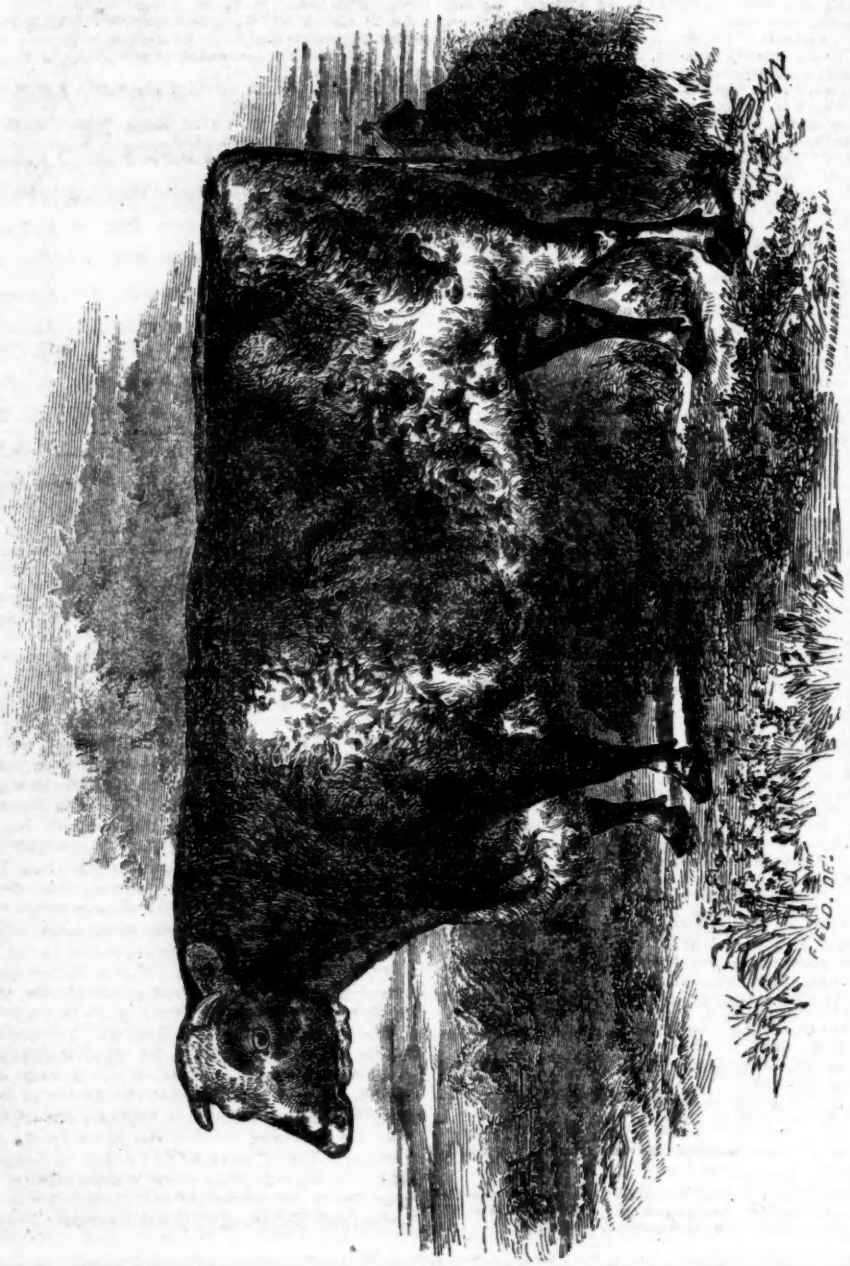
MESSRS. EDITORS:—While at Auburn, a few days since, I called at Col. SHERWOODS, and viewed his fine stock of Durham cattle, his Southdown and fine wooled sheep, &c., &c., which I found in fine condition. The celebrated imported bull, 3d Duke of Cambridge, [we give a portrait of this animal on the next page,] has improved wonderfully since I saw him at the State Fair at Syracuse, although kept without grain together with the three heifers of same importation, which have done remarkably well. I think they effect a great improvement in the Durhams, for milking purposes. For a further description of this stock, the reader is referred to the August number of the Genesee Farmer, page 183, vol. 10.

The imported cow "Red Rose 2d," owned by Col. SHERWOOD, is remarkable in her *figure* and *handling* qualities, giving this winter, from 18 to 20 quarts of milk daily, of superior quality. She was bred by JOHN STEPHENSON, Durham, England, and descended from the celebrated stock of Durhams known as the "Princess Tribe," remarkable for their milking properties, as well as their other good qualities. She was got by the celebrated bull Napier, her dam the famous cow Tuberose, by South Durham. Her grand

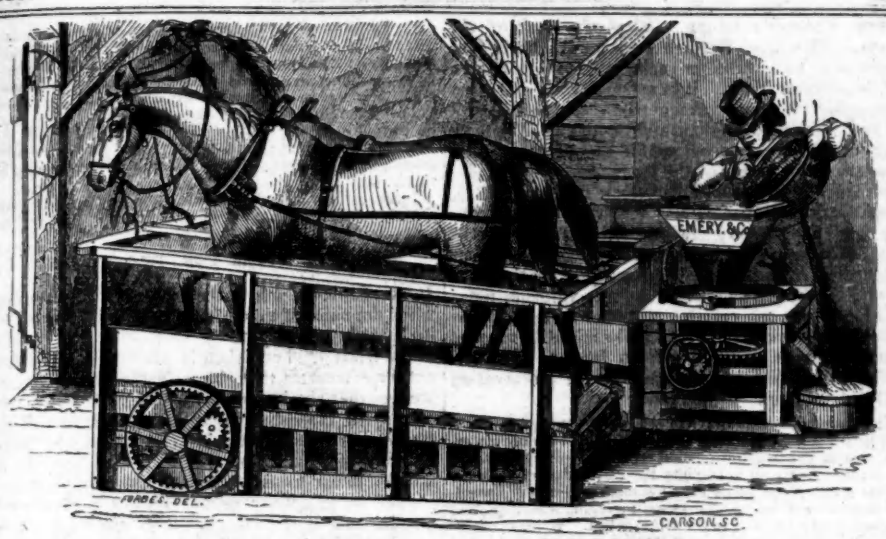
dam is Rose Ann, by Bellerophon; g. grand dam, Rosette, by Belvidere; g. g. grand dam, Red Rose, by Waterloo; g. g. g. grand dam, Moss Rose, by Barron; and this might be extended for six generations; but enough is shown to satisfy any person of her superior blood. Her calf has the appearance of making her equal in all respects — both are nearly deep red — a great improvement, to my fancy.

The barns, stables, yards, sheds, their arrangement, with the several penstocks of running water, brought by *water rams* from a neighboring brook, make it well worth a farmer's attention to call while passing that way.

And now, Messrs. Editors, while writing upon this subject, I will just say that the county of Wayne never was so much waked up to the importance of thorough farming, and the agricultural spirit is spreading. E. N. Thomas.—*Rose, N. Y.*, 1850.



THIRD DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE



NEW RAILROAD HORSE POWER AND FEED MILL.

The above cut represents a new Horse Power recently brought into notice by Messrs. Emery & Co., of the Albany Agricultural Works. By reference to the premium list, in another part of the paper, it will be seen that it obtained the first premium at the State Fair, as the best horse power on the endless chain principle. It is on the general plan of the approved endless chain powers sold by them for several years past. The principal difference is the manner of obtaining and applying the power and motion from the revolving platform to the shaft of the driving pulley. The following description is from the Albany Cultivator:

"This power, as will be readily seen in the cut, has the revolving plank platform, traversing upon its own friction wheels and iron railroad track. At the forward end, this platform is supported by its small shafts upon an iron reel about sixteen inches in diameter—the shaft of this reel extending beyond the sides of the frame work sufficiently to receive a strong converge or internal gear, about twenty-four inches in diameter, as seen in the cut.

"The shaft of the driving pulley, (which pulley is three feet in diameter,) is hung in like manner, with the small gear upon one end, operating inside the converge gear before described, and consequently receives an increased motion in the same direction, and carries the driving pulley on the opposite side of the power for driving the overshot thresher, without crossing of bands or intermediate gearing. The converge wheel is so arranged as to work on either side of the power, as may be desirable.

"This arrangement entirely removes all liability of breakage and wear of links and pinions (heretofore unavoidable,) as the direct stress upon the links working over small pinions is wholly avoided; and they are acknowledged by those using them to run with lighter friction, which it is said enables the power to be operated at a less elevation than by the former mode. The arrangement for tightening the endless platform by means of a joint bolt connecting with the bearings of the reel shaft, is new, and is a very simple and effectual mode of effecting this object, as it may be instantly done by a common wrench without stopping the machine. The platform is considerably longer than usual, avoiding the liability of large or unsteady horses stepping over or off at either end."

The cut also represents a valuable mill, capable of being driven with this power to good advantage, for grinding food for stock. A considerable number have been sold for several years past, and answer a good purpose. They are cheap, costing but $35, with one extra set of grinding plates, (new plates costing $2 per set,) and are capable of grinding 600 to 800 bushels per set, according to the fineness to which it is ground. This mill also obtained the first premium as the best corn and cob crusher. These are also made and sold by Emery & Co.

Remedy for Split Hoof.—*Eds. Gen. Farmer:* I send you a remedy for split hoof, which may perhaps be useful to some of your readers, if you choose to publish it. I had a valuable young mare calked in both fore feet the first time she was shod. In a few weeks, and after her hoofs had grown down about an inch, they cracked from the calks to the hair, rendering her very lame and almost useless. I tried the old practice of cutting across the top of the split, using round shoes, &c., without avail. The round shoes contracted her feet and increased the lameness. At length I went to a blacksmith and ordered a pair of thin iron plates, about six inches long and one and a half inches in width, (tapering towards the ends,) to fit the surface of the hoof, which I fastened on with very short screws, the upper edge of the plate just covering the upper point of the cleft. These I kept on, occasionally removing them when the mare was shod, and using meanwhile the "green ointment," to increase the growth and pliancy of the hoofs, until they were grown out. The experiment was successful, and I had no farther trouble. D.—*Castle Creek*, 1850.

It is fully as important to take good care of animals as it is to procure those which are good. If you can not attend to them yourself, see that those who have to do with them are humane and intelligent.

The Farmer's Guide — *Stephen's Book of the Farm.*—This is an English work, now published in numbers at two shillings each, by Leonard Scott & Co., of New York. It is a large work, and goes thoroughly into farm management, as practiced by the best farmers in England and Scotland. We have been unwilling to recommed it to our readers, as more than two-thirds of its plans and recommendations are not adapted to American farming. Still, it is a work that farmers may read with profit — giving them not only a knowledge of English agriculture, but many useful hints that any judicious farmer might avail himself of. We have just received the eighth number, which contains very valuable notes by Prof. Norton, pointing out such things in the body of the work as the Prof. thinks might be adopted with advantage by the American farmer. The following is Mr. Norton's remarks on the preservation of liquid manure :

The liquid manure tank is as yet a rare appendage to American farm-yards ; it is, however, one of such absolute necessity, that its general introduction will not be delayed, when our farmers begin to appreciate the true value of manure. As too many of our yards are now managed, a very considerable portion of the liquid manure, including washings from the solid matter, as well as the urine, is lost. When conducted immediately upon the land through a small ditch, as is frequently the case, it does harm rather than good, by rendering the small portion of land which it reaches quite too rich.

One chief objection that I have heard urged against these tanks is, that they would be liable to fill up and overflow, with the large quantity of water which would be poured into them from the roofs, &c. It will be noticed that Mr. Stephens only intends them to receive the drainings of the yard, and of the manure itself ; as he arranges to conduct away all water from the roof and spouts, by means of seperate drains. The tank would thus be able to contain all that might run in from the yard alone. The liquid could be pumped out as described in 1115, or mixed with peat, ashes, &c, &c., in the tank itself. An excellent pump would be that consisting of an endless chain, with metallic plates attached regular distances, revolving in a wooden tube. — This would draw well, and not be easily choked. Urine, and liquid manure generally, soon begins to ferment, and then a loss of ammonia ensues. As the retention of this is very important, it is best to mix frequently in warm weather, a little sulphate of lime (gypsum), or a small quantity of sulphuric acid. In both cases sulphate of ammonia is formed, a salt which is not readily volatilized nor decomposed. A tank may be built in a very cheap way to answer every necessary purpose, and will soon pay for itself in the quality of the manure it will furnish. Professor Johnston states, that in Flanders the urine of a single cow is worth about $10 a year for manure. If we take half only of this sum, what an immense aggregate value in each year, is for the greater part entirely lost.

The plan usually pursued, is to build the tank in some convenient situation, either in one corner, or just outside of the yard. The ground in the yard is so sloped that all of the liquid runs to a common centre, where a drain receives it, and carries it under ground to the tank. This may be built of brick or stone laid in cement with a smooth floor, or for temporary purposes of plank, lined at the back with clay. A tank can be made very cheaply in this latter way from old refuse lumber, and by the time that it has worn out, the farmer will be quite willing to build a permanent one of stone or brick, from experience of its benefits. In some cases drains are laid under the stables, where large stocks are kept for the purpose of conducting the urine to the main drain, and finaly, into the tank. Considerable quantites may be collected in this way if the floors are tight. A few pailfuls of water occasionally dashed through these drains for manure, would sweep away the thick deposit which might accumulate and gradually threaten to choke them. They should all be defended at their entrances by grating, so that straw, and manure of a solid kind, cannot wash in. All of these precautions may seem like unnecessary trouble; but in reality there are few things which pay so well and so soon, as some extra labor in collecting and preserving manure of every description, whether liquid or solid. Well protected, and well kept manure, is worth the double of that which has been soaked with rain, and bleached by the sun, during an entire season. In situations where it is not desirable to build a tank, it might be found a good plan to pave a shallow excavation in the centre of the yard, into which the drainings might flow, and be absorbed by long straw, chaff, &c., thrown in for that purpose. In this case also the rain water should be carried away in another direction, as otherwise there would be a stagnant pond formed. Such ought to be walled around for the purpose of preventing cattle from getting into them.

I have seen receptacles of this kind in Scotland, and found that they seemed to answer the intended purpose very well.

S. W.'S NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

Jenny Lind.—Such is the blindness of enthusiasm when the name of this fair songstress is uttered, that its heart is soft only on one side — the best emotions of the heart hold criticism in abeyance. We doubt not for a moment that she is Nature's prodigy ; and we feel that she has all the moral perfections, without any of the failings that flesh is heir to. Rising from a low estate to wealth and honor, she forgets not for a moment those she left behind her who had not the power to rise. She is not a creature to be spoiled by prosperity or the world's laudation ; for we are told that her sympathies are as kind, and pure, and simple, and ethereal, as the matchless tones of her voice. The *furor* to hear her sing is not by any means confined to the great Babylon, it extends throughout the length and breadth of the land.— What the consequences would be if railroad traveling was as cheap and certain as that on the steamers, none can tell. Suffice it to say the New York publicans would have to *colonize* the coming host of men and women.

Our Railroads.—The number of accidents on our railroads of late, involving broken bones and loss of life, occur so often, that, like deaths by cholera, they "fall upon the sense," &c. — begin to be considered as things in course. On board of a man-of-war, besides the officer of the deck and the whole gang of petties, there is a man whose especial business it is to watch over the helmsmen, lest they should get asleep and fall under the wheel. If these poor sailors sometimes get asleep without grog, how much more likely is Pat, the switch-tender on a railroad, to get asleep or to be overcome and stupefied when he has a *sup* of the *crature* hid in the woodpile, or in his shanty hard by. But or railroad directors, determined on large and speedy dividends, eschew petty officers and extra expense, hoping doubtless to realize profits before they incur damages. It was promised that after the first of last May the fare should be reduced on all but the Express trains. This has not been done ; and in order to compel the traveling public to go on the slow night trains, the express, which runs by daylight, passes at full speed through many large villages of some 4000 inhabitants, leaving passengers there to come on the slow or dirty emigrant trains as they can, at full fare. Such bad faith on the part of an individual not rich enough to give a sop to the press, or to conciliate legislation, would be thought sufficiently disgraceful to jeopardise his *locomotive* safety ; but a corporation has the advantage of an ubiquitous body, and no soul.

Tile Machine.—At Purdie's Foundry, in Waterloo, may be seen a beautifully wrought tile and pipe machine, made entirely of iron, after the plan of Whartenby's machine, imported by J. Delafield. This machine is an improvement on the imported one, whose ways were of wood instead of cast iron.

The dies are also improved. It is double acting — turning out tile or pipe at each end as fast as two men can take them away. This machine is sold for $275, to go to Summerville, New Jersey. It may be worked by hand, horse, or steam power, and is capable of moulding 5000 pieces a day.

In this age of agricultural progress and improvement, experiment has proved that under-draining is indispensable to the ecoeomical cultivation of at least half the earth's arable surface: hence the importance of every mechanical invention which goes to reduce the expense of under-draining.

POTATOES.—One short month ago it was supposed that our potato crop had escaped disease; since that time the vines in many fields have been prematurely dying — an unfailing symptom of disease in its worst form. Our amateur farmer, JOS. WRIGHT, says that his English whites, planted last of April, ripened in fine order; but that his Mercers, and all other varieties planted later, are very much diseased. His soil is sandy loam, well drained and manured.—*Waterloo, N. Y., Sept.*, 1850.

REMARKS.—We have felt compelled to withhold some remarks of S. W., on the subject of the *New Free School Law* of this State, much as we dislike to materially curtail or alter articles furnished by our friends for publication in the Farmer. Not half the readers of the Farmer reside in the State of New York, and we therefore thought it unwise to occupy our very limited space with a full discussion of *our* School Law. For this reason we have refused communications in relation to it. There are two sides to this question, and unless we were willing to open our columns to a full and fair discussion of the subject in all its important bearings, which we could not well do, the course we have pursued, to leave the subject to the local papers, appeared to us the only wise one. We have our own opinion, but as we have never expressed it in the pages of the Farmer, correspondents cannot complain, as we only impose the same restraint on them that we bear ourselves.

PEAT CHARCOAL MANURE.

THE following interesting correspondence we take from the Mark Lane (London) Express:

To the Editor of the Mark Lane Express:—Sir —You challenged me to give public proof that *peat charcoal* possessed the power of deodorizing excretory matter, the admixture to produce "an inoffensive manure capable of being transported by any conveyance, and of being used with the drill." I met the challenge; and in your paper of Oct. 8, 1849, you obligingly stated that I had "fairly won the thanks and honor of my fellow men."

Permit me to say, I now challenge you. Your position gives you the power of having tested, in a manner perhaps beyond the reach of others, the real value of this combination as a manure. Neither you nor the world will, nor perhaps should, believe my *individual* statement, that *peat charcoal manure* is the most valuable that has yet been produced. Still I aver that it is, and I seek for proof to the contrary. I now place at your disposal twelve sacks (3 cwt. each,) of this manure.

The charcoal to produce this combination, has been manufactured under my direction for "the Irish Amelioration Society," the admixture made in London: six sacks contain equal parts in weight of excretory matter and charcoal, the remaining six, equal parts of peat, charcoal, and urine.

Pray place this in the hands of six different persons to test each kind against guano or any other manure they please.

First, I seek comparison for one season; next, that the test be extended to *three* or even *four* without renewal.

I feel assured you will select those of eminence in agriculture, who will take the trouble of making the test fairly, and who will fully report the results. —JASPER W. ROGERS.

(We entirely concur in the view taken by Mr. ROGERS in his letter, that the peat charcoal and nightsoil manure should be carefully and accurately tested by experienced and competent practical farmers. We accept his challenge, and have no doubt shall readily obtain the assistance of able, trustworthy parties, to test the merits of his proffered quantities of the manure.—*Ed. Mark Lane Express.*)

FATTENING STOCK.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having often enjoyed the benefit of other men's experience, in the pages of your valuable paper, I will give, with your permission, some items of my own. What I have at present to offer, relates to the manner and result of fattening a small framed cow, eight years old, of my own raising, kept farrow last winter, and milked until the first of August. Then, being in fair condition, I placed her in good pasture until the 12th of September, at which time she was turned into a wheat-stubble and kept without water, and fed about one bushel of pumpkins cut in pieces morning and night, and during most of the time half that quantity at noon. I gave her no water because I thought her food contained sufficient moisture, and she would be the more inclined to eat. For this reason the pumpkins should be cut so fine as to be eaten without breaking them with the front teeth, which also prevents waste, and the teeth from becoming sore. I gave her salt freely — two or three times a week, but think it would have been better to have kept it always within her reach.

After thus feeding until the 10th December, (about three months,) she was slaughtered, and her whole weight was 815 lbs. The leaf and rough tallow, and a small portion from that part of the flank which always runs to tallow in *fat* cattle, with some slight trimmings from the drying pieces, (these two last not exceeding five or six pounds,) amounted to 200 lbs. She would have brought, at $3.50 per cwt. and 8 cts. per lb. for the tallow, $37.50 And valuing the cow at $16, which she would have brought, and the seven loads of pumpkins fed her at $7, with an allowance of $2 for pasturing, &c., I am left $12.25 for my labor. JONATHAN SILSBY.—*Royalton, N. Y.*, 1850.

HOW MUCH PORK WILL A BUSHEL OF CORN MAKE? —By some experiments tried, it is believed that a bushel of corn, fed to a thrifty hog, will make12 lbs. of pork. So that corn at 24 cts. is equal to pork at 2 cts., and corn at 75 cts. a bushel is equal to pork at 6 cts. a pound. The manure will more than pay for the labor of feeding and killing the hogs.

A SOUND economy is a good understanding brought into action.

Horticultural Department.

EDITED BY P. BARRY.

How it comes that country people adhere so rigidly to the practice of building their dwellings close to the roadside, we can not very well understand. We do not mean to say that all do so; but the instances where a different course is adopted are so few and far between as to be mere exceptions. The man who builds on a city or village lot, is compelled by circumstances to build close to the street — his contracted plot of ground affords him little scope to gratify his taste, even if he has any; but the farmer who possesses his fifty or five hundred acres, is controlled by no such circumstances, and when he plants his house in the midst of the noise, dust, and intrusiveness of a public highway, we are forced to the conclusion that he does so from *choice!* We do not, of course, dispute any and every man's right to build his house in such a style and on such a site as he may think fit and proper. A man who builds a house for himself and family to live in, has the first and best right to be suited. Admitting all this to the fullest extent, we nevertheless think it may not be amiss to call attention to some points connected with the subject, that seem to be very generally overlooked.

Supposing Mr. A., whose city lot is 50 by 100 feet, builds his house within a few paces of, or even close up to the side-walk, for the sake of having room enough in the rear for his barn and other offices, and for a small garden; is that any reason why Mr. B. in the country, with a farm of one hundred acres, should build himself a house precisely similar, on the very roadside, leaving just space enough for a row of maples between his door and the highway? We could point to scores of instances where this very unwise thing has been done within ten miles of the city of Rochester, where some of the most delightful situations have been actually deformed and ruined by this copying of city plans. We do not deny that a man may build himself a very convenient house on the roadside—it may be very easy getting out and in, and he may avoid all cost of keeping grounds in order — he may eat and drink as well, wear as good clothing, grow rich as fast, and in all other ways gratify his animal nature as well in such a situation as any other; but surely there are other things to live for besides these. What is it that constitutes the real charms of a country life? Is it fine houses, fine furniture, fine horses and carriages, &c.? No. When we imagine a pleasant country home, we figure to ourselves a *plain and simple dwelling surrounded by trees, green turf, and flowers.* It is charming even to think of such a home as this. How many thousands have worn themselves out, and are at this moment toiling like galley slaves, in the harrassing pursuits of cities, that they may be able to procure such a home and close their lives quietly? How cold and forbidding is the finest house that human hands can rear in the country, without trees! and how inviting and how beautiful is the plainest cottage, with its trees and lawn! Who is there, with a spark of love for nature's beauties, that has not a thousand times made the contrast, in passing over the country? When a dwelling is built close to the highway, it is placed in a position where it is utterly impossible to give it a true rural aspect. There can be no lawn in front, no groups of trees, no beds of flowers — nothing that can make up a scene that the inmates can love to look out upon. The street, the public highway with its noise and dirt, against which blinds and curtains must continually be drawn tight, is the scene that presents itself, and one that no mortal man or woman, whatever may be their tastes, can admire. This is surely a hard destiny for people to fix upon themselves by choice. There are very many so situated from necessity, having come into the possession of places already laid out, and which it may not be convenient for them to alter. Our remarks do not apply to them, but to those who have entire control of all the circumstances connected with the location of their dwelling. We do not wish to be understood as recommending to farmers to erect their houses at any unreasonable or inconvenient distance from the main road, or that they shall lay out extensive pleasure grounds. We are very far from suggesting any such absurd or impracticable notions, or anything not in perfect accordance with the best farm economy, and quite within the reach of every farmer in the country. A house erected twenty rods from the street costs no more than it would within one rod.

What we would suggest is, that every farm house be built so far back from the highway that half an acre, or an acre, of ground may separate them; that this be kept in grass and interspersed with groups of trees and shrubs. There is hardly any section of the country, except the prairie, but trees enough of native growth can be found in to make a beautiful plantation. Our native *oaks, elms, lindens, tulip tree, maples, white pines, hemlocks, cedars, &c.*, are all beautiful trees. Those who object to the appropriation of so much ground to ornament, may turn it all to profitable account by planting fruit instead of ornamental trees; they may be grouped to equal advantage, and by cultivating around them, will produce as well as in an orchard. The grass plat, by being kept in good order, may produce good crops of hay, and thus every inch of the ornamental ground may be as productive and profitable as any part of the farm. Those who might wish to give a higher polish to their grounds, could introduce among their groups of trees, some exotic species, keep their lawn closely mowed and embellished with groups and figures of flowering shrubs, roses, &c.

Our object is not, at this time, to enter into any detail, but simply to suggest a principle that every man can adopt, with such modification as may suit his taste and circumstances. At a future time, we will return to this subject and offer some detailed plans in illustration of the suggestion now given.— The modern style of laying out grounds is simple,

natural, and beautiful. It discards all such antiquated, puerile practices, as cutting up ground into squares, with hearts, triangles, hexagons, and other unmentionable figures in the centre. If grounds were to be so laid out and ornamented, plain farmers might well be deterred from attempting it. But such is not the case. Lawn and trees are the principal materials for a landscape, and with these, any man with a spark of taste, and a few simple suggestions, can make himself an interesting and beautiful home.

THE COBEA SCANDENS, OR CLIMBING COBEA.

One of the most rapid growing and at the same time very beautiful summer climbers, is the Cobea, a native of Mexico. It is cultivated as a green-house plant, and can either be raised from seeds or cuttings early in the spring, and turned out into the border in May or June. It may be trained over a wall by means of strings or wires, to which it clings by tendrils like those of the grape vine. The flowers are two inches long and three inches in diameter, bell shaped, and the prevailing color is a dark bluish purple; many are quite greenish when they first open. A young plant turned out of a six inch pot on the first of June here, covers at this time a wall twelve feet long and twelve feet in height, and since the last of July has been continually in blossom, and will continue to be until frost comes. Young plants are always to be had at a very low price in the spring.

Now is the time to select flower seed for next season. Mark the finest blossoms, so that when the seed is ripe you can readily select the best.

SUMMER PEARS.

Dr. Kirtland, in the Family Visitor of September 5th, gives some interesting "Notes on Fruits of the Season." He says:

The Bloodgood, when at maturity this season, has proved to be a more valuable fruit with us, than in any former year. Still it was not equal to the Madeleine and ripens two weeks later.

The Dearborn's Seedling maintains its high character for fine flavor, but it does not surpass the Zoar Beauty and is one-third less in size. The latter we must place in our list of number ones.

The Belle of Brussels, in Mr. Elliot's grounds has, this season, equalled its highest recommendations. With us, it once attained to that standard, but in subsequent years proved so poor that we discarded it.

The Rostiezer is ripening with us—but its small size will operate unfavorably to it, however valuable its other qualities may prove.

The Tyson is decidedly the finest flavored pear we have tasted this season. In size, color, and form, it bears some resemblance to the Zoar Beauty—in flavor it excels—and we must place it among the number ones.

The best and most beautiful summer pear we have had, was the *Osband's Summer*, ripe the middle of August. The *Bloodgood* has produced a good crop, and in quality was really number one; but it is by no means an attractive looking fruit, like the *Osband's*. It ripened here from the 10th to the last of August. The *Dearborn's Seedling* is always fine, though small. The *Belle of Brussels* is occasionally fine, but so often insipid as to be, notwithstanding its beauty, size, and productiveness, unworthy of being classed with good fruits. A warm soil, season, and exposure, must all be combined to make it good. The *Summer Francreal* is a prodigious bearer. The tree is robust and a beautiful grower. When picked in season and ripened in the house, it is really good—not so buttery as the *Bloodgood*, but vinous and refreshing. We gathered our crop this season on the 20th of August, and they ripened in the house for a fortnight.

RHUBARB, GOOSEBERRIES, &c.

Mr. Editor:—My father, in August, 1848, imported a few rhubarb roots. This year the stalks, from the base to the lower part of the leaf, measured 3 feet 7 inches in length. He has some plants which he raised from seed sown in April, 1849, and transplanted in April, 1850, which are now 2 feet long in stalk and upwards of 6 inches in circumference. He had gooseberries this year measuring 3⅞ by 4¼ inches in circumference. Several of our neighbors have them quite as large. Mr. Barker, Mr. Vary, and others, have them very fine. One from the garden of Mrs. Strachan measured 3¾ by 4 inches. They are very thin skinned and fine flavored.

If you have anything in Rochester that beats the above, please let us know in your next number.

Plums are almost a failure. Peaches will be very scarce. Quince trees all blighted early in the season. If you can give any preventive for mildew on grapes, you will oblige. I have tried sulphur this year without any effect. Alex. Swinton.—*Niagara, C. W., Aug.*, 1850.

We can not recommend any certain preventive of mildew in grapes. We have heard of ashes being successfully applied as a top dressing around the roots in fall or spring.

We have seen nothing here to surpass your gooseberries.

PEACHES.

There has been a great cry of cheap peaches in the eastern markets; but we have it from the best authority, that really fine peaches have been selling, even when the supply was at high water, for $2 to $3 per basket in New York. The trash that has been sent into the interior for sale, never ought to have been picked up, being the produce of unhealthy trees, prematurely ripened, and every way inferior. Notwithstanding the quantities brought in here and offered at 75 cts. to $1 per basket, our growers have found no difficulty in obtaining $2 to $3 per basket for *Crawford's Early* and other good kinds. Our friends here who visited the State Fair at Albany, informed us that they did not find a good eatable specimen in the best hotels at Albany, or for sale in the streets. The crop here, although a comparative failure, has been much better than we anticipated. *Crawford's Early* in most cases has borne a full crop. We visited a large orchard on the 14th inst., and found every tree of this variety loaded, while no other variety had the tenth part of an ordinary crop. We are perfectly satisfied that this is one of the most profitable varieties for our climate. The *Early York* has also borne pretty well.

TRANSPLANTING.

The transplanting season commences here usually about the 10th of October, or from that to the 15th. We have no hesitation in recommending fall planting for all hardy deciduous trees and shrubs. The ground should be dry and well prepared, and a few inches of manure or litter be placed around every tree or shrub before winter sets in. Bulbous flower roots, such as tulips, hyacinths, lilies, &c., &c., should be planted early in the month, and the beds covered with two or three inches of rough manure, that may be raked off in spring as soon as the ground thaws — leaves or straw will answer. Hardy herbaceous perennial plants should all be planted early in the fall, to ensure a good bloom next season. For details concerning pruning and planting, we must refer to back numbers of the Farmer.

Horticultural Show at the State Fair.— Sickness prevented us from attending this exhibition, but all who were present, that we have conversed with, concur in pronouncing the display of fruits and flowers quite inferior to what was expected, and hardly equal to that of previous years. The earliness of the season alone is sufficient to account for this. Summer fruits were gone, and autumn and winter fruits not mature enough to make any attractive display. It will be seen by the notice of the agricultural editor, who was present, that the only noticeable contributions were *Foreign Grapes*, and *Floral Ornaments*, both of which were unusually fine. The Horticultural part of the State Fair can never amount to anything, if held any time before the middle of September. We might add that the greatest display of fruits was from Rochester.

The Ohio State Fair and Pomological Congress will be held at Cincinnati, on the the 1st, 2d and 3d of October. The original time designated, was the 11th, 12th and 13th of September, but a postponement was deemed necessary on account of the existence of cholera in the West.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The conductor of the Horticultural department will cheerfully answer the questions of correspondents, as far as he is able, through the Farmer, but cannot spare time to answer by mail, except in particular cases.

Plums.—(Judge Pomeroy, Plymouth, Ind.) The specimen sent came quite safely to hand. It is identical with a variety we cultivate as "Large Black Imperial." We procured it from Kenrick ten years ago. The same variety is also known as the *Bradshaw*, about Boston. It is a superb and excellent variety.

Pear Trees.—(A subscriber.) By referring to the back numbers of the Farmer, you will find more satisfactory answers to your enquiries than we can give at present. An orchard of pear trees on quince stocks (varieties that succeed well,) will no doubt be profitable. They will pay for themselves, and the ground too, before standards begin to bear. A very good way is to plant standards, say twenty feet apart, and a dwarf between.

Apples.—(P. Fredric Bill, Seneca.) No. 2, as near as we can judge from a single specimen, is *Pomme Royal* or *Dyer*; No. 4, probably *William's Favorite*; No. 5, *Fall Pippin*; Nos. 1 and 3, we don't know. Pears. — No. 1, *Bartlett*; No. 2, *White Doyenne*; Nos. 3 and 4, *Summer Bonchretien*; No. 5, *Gansel's Bergamot*.

(S. Stroger, Penfield.) *Stroger's Favorite*—seedling raised by S. Stroger, of Penfield. A very pretty fruit, but quite inferior to the *American Summer Pearmain* or *Pomme Royal*, of the same season.

(W. Andrews, Webster.) The branch of a tree left at our office, is of the *Large Spined Gleditschia*, a variety of the Honey Locust.

We are indebted to our friend W. R. Prince, Esq., of Flushing, now in California, for a Sacramento paper containing an interesting account of a visit made by him, in company with other gentlemen, to the residence of the celebrated Capt. Sutter. The Botanical and Horticultural part of the notes is much less interesting than we should have expected, and convey rather an unfavorable idea of either the natural or cultivated vegetable productions of that portion of this golden land. We hope soon to hear of our friend Prince's return with gold enough, and rare trees and plants, to create a sensation in the horticultural world.

We call attention, of all who are interested, to the auction sale of the entire nursery stock of Messrs. Elliot & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. It was postponed on account of the postponement of the assemblage at Cincinnati.

Dahlias. — As soon as the frost has completely killed the tops, the roots may be taken up, thoroughly dried in the sun and air, labelled, and put away on shelves in a dry cellar or room where they will not freeze.

Mr. Barry:—*Dear Sir*—You will find *Spiræa Ulmifolia* classed as a hardy *herbaceous* plant in Paxton's Botanical Dictionary, compiled by Joseph Paxton and Dr. Lindley, and their associates — a work of known accuracy — dated June, 1840. C. J. Ryan.

The above should have appeared in our last number, but was accidentally mislaid.

THE SEASON, FRUIT CROP, BLIGHT, &c., IN THE ERIE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Our correspondent, A. Huidekoper, Esq., of Meadville, Pa., in a business letter dated Sept. 9th, gives us the following information, which we take the liberty of extracting:

"Our summer has been a very beautiful one, and vegetation has been stimulated to its utmost capacity of growth by the warm weather and frequent showers. Crops of all kinds have been very good, except the hay crop, which was but moderate, and the potato crop, which, since August, has suffered badly with the blight.

Apples are very abundant, and a few Yellow and Red Rareripe peaches have found their way to market. Our farmers have not yet paid sufficient attention to having an abundance of the better varieties. A few illustrations of what can be done, however, will soon stimulate others to follow the example.—I have had a fine crop of Dearborne and Bloodgood pears this year, and have also some of the Winter Nelis, which are now maturing.

The insect blight has touched a good many apple trees this year, but my pear trees have been entirely exempt. I cannot help believing that much of the blight is owing to vitiated sap from the winter frosts. A due attention to trees will frequently disclose incipient blight in the spring, which only becomes fully apparent during the heat of summer. I do not think the blighting of new wood, of the season's growth, any objection to this cause, for we frequently find new shoots made from the limbs, the bark of which is either dead or entirely diseased. The death of the shoot, or final development of the disease in that part of the tree, seems to be owing to some change in the direction of the sap, or some law in the organization of the plant which requires a supply of healthy sap, which the diseased limb cannot furnish.

The fruit convention in Cincinnati, I see has been postponed until the 1st October. This will be too late for peaches, but will afford a better opportunity for pears and winter apples, which are perhaps of more consequence. Peaches we have now as fine as any body need wish to eat; but the better kinds of apples and pears should be more extensively known, and many kinds now cultivated, rejected; great allowance, however, will always have to be made for that great fact which cannot be altered, viz., a variety of tastes."

CARRYING FRUITS TO MARKET.

Not a day passes during this season of the year, but we witness the effects of carelessness in carrying fruits to market. A farmer has early apples for sale—he shakes them from the trees, throws them into the box of a lumber wagon, places his half bushel measure and a dozen other things on the top of them, and drives off at a good round trot eight, ten, or perhaps twenty miles, over a rough road, to the market town. When he arrives there, his apples are all bruised and blackened—entirely unfit for human use. He tries to sell them—he passes up and down the streets—calls at all the groceries, and after spending most of a day, succeeds in bargaining them off for a mere nominal price, say a shilling or two a bushel. Another farmer has the same sort of fruit—he picks them carefully, puts them in baskets or barrels, and drives them carefully to market. If he succeeds in reaching the centre of the town before he sells, he is instantly surrounded by a multitude of eager purchasers, who will not hesitate at giving him fifty cents or more a bushel, and feel well pleased with their bargain. This man has had some satisfaction as well as profit in disposing of his fruit, and he goes home well pleased with his orchard and determined to take good care of his trees; while the former goes home grumbling at every body, declaring that "fruit aint worth growing—they wont pay for carrying to market," &c., and determined to give himself very little concern in future about his trees.

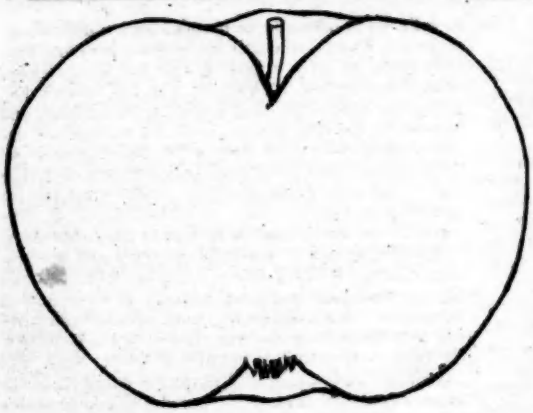
In all branches of trade, the articles that are presented in the best condition in market will command the quickest sale and best prices. If an animal is driven to market, starved, goaded, abused and worn out with fatigue by the way, it will not sell for half its value. Hay that is cut at the proper time, well saved, and sweet, will sell for twice as much as the same hay would improperly cured We have seen a salesman in a dry goods store, that had the faculty of showing articles to such advantage that he could sell more than half a dozen others, and at better prices. An old friend of ours, who always gets the highest price for his fruit, told us that he was once in the wine trade, and by simply sealing up bottles tastefully with wax, he had been able to double their price. So it is in everything, and above all things such a perishable commodity as ripe fruit.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LANDSCAPES.

Mr. Downing, in his letters from England, makes the following remarks on the difference between English and American landscapes:

The chief difference, after all, between an English rural landscape and one in the older and better cultivated parts of of the United States, is almost wholly in the universality of verdant hedges, and the total absence of all other fences. The hedges (for the most part of hawthorn) divide all the farm-fields, and line all the roadsides—and even the borders of the railways, in all parts of the country. I was quite satisfied with the truth of this conjecture, when I came, accidentally, in my drive yesterday, upon a little spot of a few rods—where the hedges had been destroyed, and a temporary post and rail fence, like those at home, put in their place. The whole thing was lowered at once to the harshness and rickety aspect of a farm at home. The majority of the farm hedges are only trimmed once a year—in winter—and therefore have, perhaps, a more natural and picturesque look than the more carefully trimmed hedges of the gardens. Hence, for a farm hedge, a plant should be chosen that will grow thick of itself, with only this single annual clipping, and which will adapt itself to all soils. I am therefore confirmed in my belief, that the buckthorn is the farmer's hedge plant for America, and I am also satisfied that it will make a better and far more durable hedge than the hawthorn does, even here.

Though England is beautifully wooded, yet the great preponderance of the English elm—a tree wanting in grace, and only grand when very old, renders an English roadside landscape in this respect, one of less sylvan beauty than our finest scenery of like character at home. The American elm, with its fine drooping branches, is rarely or never seen here, and there is none of that *variety* of foliage which we have in the United States. For this reason (leaving out of sight rail fences,) I do not think even the drives through Warwickshire so full of rural beauty as those in the valley of the Connecticut—which they most resemble. In June our meadows there are as verdant, and our trees incomparably more varied and beautiful. On the other hand, you must remember that here, wealth and long civilization have so refined and perfected the details, that in this respect there is no comparison—nothing in short to be done but to admire and enjoy. For instance, for a circuit of eight or ten miles or more here, between Leamington and Warwick and Stratfort-on-Avon, the roads, which are admirable, are regularly sprinkled every dry day in summer, while along the railroads the sides are cultivated with grass, or farm crops, or flowers, almost to the very rails.



THE ROUGH AND READY APPLE

Chas. P. Cowles, of Syracuse, sent us specimens of this apple in 1848, with which we were much pleased. He has also sent us a box this season, which confirms our opinion of its being a very beautiful and excellent fruit. In appearance and quality it more nearly resembles the *Summer Rose* than any other variety — smooth skinned, clear colored, fine grained, and pleasant flavored. Mr. Cowles thinks it is a seedling, as he has sent it to various parts of the country, and has not been able to identify it with any known variety. We do not approve of the name given it. Names of fruits should, if possible, convey some idea of quality, appearance, or place of origin. Such hackneyed terms as "Rough and Ready" seem quite inappropriate; but we have nothing to do with this. Mr. C. describes it as follows: "Fruit above medium size, large, oblong, broadest at the base, gradually narrowing to the eye, distinctly ribbed. Color green; when fully ripe, of a beautiful straw color, tinged with bright blush on the sunny side. Flesh tender and excellent, fine grained, somewhat melting, like a pear, of yellowish color, abundant in juice of an agreeable sub-acid flavor. Stalk large and stout, inclining to one side, from an inch to an inch and a half in length, deeply inserted in an irregular cavity. Eye small and closed, segments reflexed, distinctly plaited. An abundant bearer, with the remarkable character of ripening a long time, as wanted. It commences to ripen the first of August and lasts into September. Tree of vigorous growth, making a fine head. Wood of light brown color, resembling the *Porter*; of stocky growth in the nursery, like the *Gravenstein*. Leaves glabrous above, downy beneath. Owing to its great productiveness, it makes but little annual growth. The ends of all the twigs are very stout and blunt, of nearly the same size at the end as at the joint.

"I propose to call it '*Rough and Ready*,' from the fact of its being first tested during that campaign and as the name is a familiar one through the country. I have sent specimens to numerous friends, with grafts to test its qualities in different localities, with this name."

Who ever anticipated boorish rudeness, or met with incivility, among the enthusiastic votaries of Flora? Was it ever known that a rural residence, tastefully planned and appropriately adorned with rural beauties, was not the abode of refinement and intelligence.

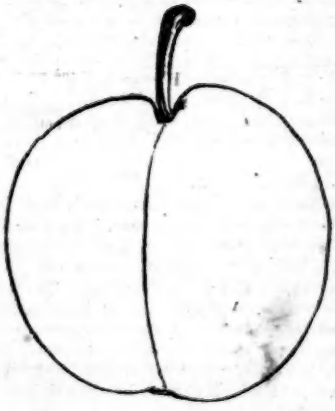
A NEW PEAR.

Mr. Editor:— Permit me, through the pages of your paper, to bring to the notice of pomologists and all lovers of good fruit, a new seedling pear of very high promise.

In the spring of 1843, Dr. John Pulsifer, of Hennepin, planted in his garden a pear seed, (kind unknown,) which sprung up, grew, and the present season bore a crop of fruit of great merit in different respects. Growth of tree upright and vigorous. Shoots dark olive. Buds round, full, and prominent. Leaves dark green, ovate, reflexed. Size of fruit, hardly medium. Shape pyriform. Stem short and curved. Calyx small, open, set in a shallow depression. Skin dull golden yellow, covered with an open network of slight russet. Flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet, and delicious — much like, but superior to, the *Louise Bonne de Jersey*. The time of ripening, the present backward season, was the first half of August.

That its merits may be fully tested in different circumstances, grafts will be sent the coming season to pomologists in different parts of the Union; so that when generally approved, it may take its rank and place under the title of the "*Pulsifer Pear*."

S. S.—*Hennepin, Ill., Aug.*, 1850.



LUSCOMBE'S NONSUCH PLUM.

This is an English variety, raised by Luscombe, Prince, & Co., nurserymen of Exeter, England.— We had it bear here for three years past, and consider it a valuable excellent variety. It is large — five to six inches in circumference — round, with a deep suture on one side. Stalk about half an inch long, inserted in a small cavity. Color, greenish yellow; and when ripe, melting, juicy, and rich. Adheres to the stone. Branches smooth, moderately vigorous. A regular and good bearer. This season they began to ripen on the 1st of September, and some that we ripened in the house are in fine condition now, (Sept. 16th.) In ordinary seasons it ripens here the latter end of August. It was pronounced "*nearly first rate*" at the Syracuse Pomological Convention last season. Mr. Saul, of Newburgh, who seemed better acquainted with it than any one else, considered it first rate in quality, but not so profuse a bearer as some others.

Editor's Table.

TWO NUMBERS MORE will complete the present volume of the Farmer. Those who have read our monthly visitor with pleasure and profit—those who have expressed their indebtedness to us for valuable information—for improved crops and profits—have now an opportunity to pay that debt, by a little exertion among their neighbors to increase our circulation in their respective localities. It is on the efforts of our friends we depend for increased circulation and usefulness. We have no paid agents, and intend to have none. There are some towns in which we have three or four hundred subscribers, obtained and forwarded by one or two individuals in each place; there are other towns where we should have as many, yet, because no person took the responsibility of urging the matter upon the attention farmers, we have few or none. We ask all who feel an interest in the GENESEE FARMER, and are willing to aid in its circulation, to appoint themselves agents, show the paper to their neighbors, and obtain and forward subscriptions for the next volume. Any persons losing or damaging numbers in this way we will willingly supply with others. We can furnish all the numbers of the present volume to those who may wish them.

LARGE YIELD OF WHEAT.—We have noticed somewhat of a discussion between the Macombe (Mich.) Gazette, and the Rochester Democrat, in regard to a large yield of wheat—the former stating that IRA PHILIPS, of Armada, Michigan, raised *one hundred and twenty-four bushels on two acres*; and the latter thinking it too large a story to believe. Perhaps we can lessen the improbability of this yield of wheat, by telling a story of our own. ROMANTA HART, of Brighton, in this county, says that a field of twelve acres which he harvested this fall, averaged 50 bushels to the acre. On three acres, and what he considered the poorest piece of the field, the yield, carefully and accurately measured, was over *sixty* bushels to the acre. This three acres being the lightest and poorest of the field, Mr. H. liberally manured it with lime and ashes, and the consequence was, it proved the best. Previous to sowing the wheat, a fine growth of clover was turned under. Mr. HART intends to try for the State premium. We shall endeavor to obtain a full statement of culture of this crop for the next number.

WHILE at Albany, at the State Fair, we had the pleasure of visiting the Agricultural Works of WHEELER, MELICK, & Co., where are made Wheeler's Railroad Horse Powers and Threshers. Mr. W. informed us that he regularly employs about eighty men in making his machine, and that he is hardly able to fill orders as fast as they are received. Mr. WHEELER passed through this city on his way to the Provincial Fair, with a very superior machine. We can recommend these Threshing Machines to the favorable notice of our Canadian readers.

THE space occupied by matters connected with the State Fair compels us to omit many things which should have received attention in this number.

BE particular in saving good seed. If you have anything growing on your farm particularly fine, save the seed, and plant it next year. You will soon see the benefit of this course.

CIRCULAR FROM THE PATENT OFFICE.

WE have received a Circular from the Commissioner of Patents, soliciting information on the following, and any other points connected with agriculture. Farmers would be doing a public service by furnishing the desired information.

WHEAT.—Varieties in use—average product per acre—time of seeding and of harvesting—preparation of seed, and quantity used per acre—how many times and how deep do you plow—is the yeild per acre increasing or diminishing—your system of rotation in crops—best remedies for Hessian flies and weevils—average price at your nearest market in 1850.

CORN.—The most esteemed varieties—average product per acre—cost of production per bushel—state the best system of culture—best method of feeding, whether whole or ground, cooked or raw; state, if you can, how much grain the manure formed by ten or twenty bushels of corn consumed by hogs will add to an acre, if carefully saved and skilfully applied, at or before the time of planting.

OATS, BARLEY, RYE, PEAS AND BEANS.—Average yield of these several crops per acre—quantity of seed used—which crop least exhausting to land—are peas cultivated as a renovating crop, and if so, with what success?

CLOVER AND GRASSES.—Quantity of hay cut per acre—best fertilizers for meadows and pastures—the grass seeds preferred in laying down meadows—quantity sown per acre—cost of growing hay per ton.

DAIRY HUSBANDRY.—Average yearly produce of butter or cheese per cow—comparative cost per lb. of making butter and cheese—treatment of milk and cream—mode of churning—of putting down butter for market—average price of butter and of cheese.

NEAT CATTLE.—Cost of rearing till 3 years old—usual price at that age—value of good dairy cows in spring and in fall—how many pounds of beef will 100 lbs. of corn produce—will a given amount of food yield more meat in a Durham, Devon, or Hereford, than in a native animal?

SHEEP AND WOOL.—Is wool-growing profitable—cost per lb. of growing coarse or fine wool—how many pounds of wool will a ton of hay produce—are large or small sheep more profitable either for mutton or for their fleeces—how much more does it cost to produce a pound of fine Merino than of ordinary coarse wool—the proportion of lambs annually reared to the number of ewes.

HOGS.—What the best breeds—the cheapest method of producing pork and bacon—how many lbs. of meat will 100 lbs. of corn yield—the best method of putting up pork, and curing bacon and hams.

COTTON.—Average yeild of clean cotton per acre—cost of production per lb.—what crops best grown in rotation with cotton—best preventives against rust, army and boll worms—how deep do you usually plow for this crop; have you any experience in subsoiling or deep tillage for cotton—your experience in the use of cotton seed as a fertilizer—how can cotton lands best be improved without resting them.

SUGAR CANE.—Is the cane losing its vital force and becoming more subject to premature decay than formerly—should not the seeds in place of ratoons be occasionally planted to produce new and healthier varieties—can you suggest any improvement in cultivation of the cane, or the manufacture of sugar—cost of producing sugar per lb.

RICE.—Can rice be successfully cultivated on upland—do you know of any varieties decidedly superior to others which deserve increased attention—can you suggest any improvement in the management of rice plantations?

TOBACCO.—Average yield per acre—cost of production per cwt. or hhd.—describe any new process of cultivation or curing—crops best grown in rotation to maintain the fertility of tobacco land.

HEMP.—Is the culture of hemp on the increase or decrease—describe any new process of culture or preparation for market—average yield per acre—cost of production per lb.

ROOT CROPS, (*Turnips, Carrots, Beets, &c.*)—Is the cultivation of these roots, as a field crop, on the increase—can you suggest any improvement in preparing land, seeding, after tillage and feeding—average product per acre.

POTATOES, (*Irish and sweet.*)—Average yield per acre—cost of production per bushel—most prolific and profitable varieties—best system of planting, tillage, and manuring.

FRUIT CULTURE.—Is the culture of fruit receiving increased attention—cannot apples enough be grown on an acre to render the crop a very profitable one to the farmer—comparative value of apples and potatoes for feeding hogs and cattle—what varieties best to keep for winter use and for exportation—do you know any preventive or remedy for the "blight" on pear and apple trees, "yellows" on peach trees—the best method of transplanting, budding, grafting, &c.—Make any suggestions on the culture of *Grapes*, and other fruit—the manufacture of *Wine*, &c.

MANURE.—What is regarded as the best plan of making and preserving manures from waste—are *Lime* and *Plaster* used as fertilizers—if so, in what quantity, and how often applied—is *Guano* used, and with what success—quantity usually applied per acre.

METEOROLOGY.—Time and degree of highest and lowest range of thermometer—mean temperature of each month and of the year—fall of rain in each month, and aggregate for the year.

Note.—Please forward replies as early as convenient—if possible, before the 1st of January—giving the name, post office, county and State. A copy of the Report will, when printed, be mailed to each address.

All communications will be duly acknowledged in the Report.

GREAT SALE OF FRUIT AT AUCTION.

THE WHOLE STOCK OF A NURSERY TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, OCTOBER 9th, 1850.

THE Proprietors of the Lake Erie Nursery, Cleveland, Ohio, being about to make a change in their business, will sell their entire stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c. &c., at Public Auction, and without reserve, on Wednesday, the 9th October next.

The collection embraces all the choice leading, and new varieties of Fruits; rare Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., and in extent of variety and correctness to name, is probably surpassed by no Nursery at the West.

The stock of Pears on free stocks, and dwarfed on Quince, is very good, and also Cherries, Apples, Peaches, Plums, Grapes Quinces, Currants, Raspberries, &c. &c.

Among the Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, there are plants from one year's growth to an extra size, and the stocks of Mountain Ash, Scotch Larch, Deciduous Cypress, Norway and Silver Maples, European Lindens, Horse Chestnuts, Kentucky Coffee Trees, Garland Deutzia, Daphne Megereon, Monthly Chinese Evergreens, and Tree Honeysuckles, &c. &c., are especially good.

The stock of Evergreens is large, and most of them having been twice transplanted, they are in excellent condition to be removed.

The sale will be made in lots of 10 to 100 trees or plants in each lot. The correctness of varieties may be relied upon, and purchasers can have the privilege of removing their trees at any time previous to the 20th May, 1851.

The purchaser can dig and remove his trees himself, or the proprietors will do it for him, charging him the usual price of packing, &c.

The terms of sale, unless otherwise agreed upon with individuals, will be as follows:

For all sums under Twenty Dollars, cash.
Over Twenty and under Fifty, 30 days.
Over Fifty and under One Hundred, 4 months.
Over One Hundred, six months, approved Notes payable at Bank.

Catalogues will be issued about the 15th of August, which we shall take pleasure in forwarding to any persons who may desire. All communications of inquiry, &c., addressed to the subscribers, will meet prompt attention. ELLIOTT & CO.,
Sept, 1850. Lake Erie Nursery, Cleveland, O.

LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN & NURSERIES.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, L. I.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO., sole proprietors of this ancient establishment, would respectfully invite the attention of Amateurs, Nurserymen, and others, to their fine and extensive collection of *Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants, Shrubs, Roses, and Green House Plants, &c. &c.*, which are offered for sale on terms much below former prices. Their Fruit being propagated from bearing trees on their extensive specimen grounds, enables them to guarantee the varieties to be genuine and true to name. Their trees are well formed and thrifty, and such as will give complete satisfaction. To Nurserymen wishing trees in quantity, by the hundred or thousand, they are enabled to offer very liberal discount. Their extensive collection of Standard and Dwarf Pears, their new varieties of Italian and French Peaches, and many new and superior fruits of other kinds, are well worthy the attention of all lovers of fine fruit. Their collection of Roses is the most extensive of any Nursery in the country, and many new varieties have been added to their collection.

Orders for Trees from any part of the country will meet with prompt attention, and goods be packed so as to insure their safety to any distance.

Catalogues with a detailed list of prices, will be sent to all *post-paid* applicants, or can be had of our city Agents, CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, 205 Broadway, New York.

N. B. The public will please not confound this with the Nursery of Winter & Co, who have taken the title of this establishment, but who are selling out and closing their business.
October, 1850. [10-1t*]

A NEW HARDY CLIMBER.

THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLIMBER, Calestigia pubescens, recently introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, proves perfectly hardy in New England, having stood in the grounds here the past winter without the least protection. Trained to a single pillar, say 10 feet in height, it is a very striking and beautiful object, from the middle of June till cold weather, during which time it is covered with a profusion of its large double flowers, of a delicate rose color. It is very ornamental planted in patches like verbenas; makes an admirable screen, and is very effective in young plantations, belts or shrubberies, trailing prettily on the surface, and running up among the lower branches of trees in a very picturesque manner. It is, therefore, particularly suited for ornamenting Cemeteries and Public Gardens. Its culture is very simple, and it thrives in any good garden soil. When required in considerable quantities, it is best to start them under glass in February or March, but the tubers may also be planted in the open ground in May. The subscriber will send to order by mail or express, October 20th, tubers sufficient for 100 plants at $5.00, for 50 plants $3.00, with directions for propagation and culture.

Strong plants in pots in April, $1.00 per pair.

B. M. WATSON.
Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., Oct., 1850.

To Fruit Growers and Nurserymen.

ELLWANGER AND BARRY solicit the attention of all tree planters, Nurserymen and Dealers to their present stock, which is much larger and better than they have ever before had the pleasure of offering.

It embraces, among other things, in large quantities,

Standard Fruit Trees, of all sorts.
Dwarf and Pyramidal Fruit Trees, for Gardens.
Gooseberries, Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, &c., all the newest and best kinds.
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., including all new, rare and desirable articles.
Buckthorn, Osage Orange and other Hedge Plants.
Stocks of all sorts for Nurseries.
Green House, Border and Bedding Plants.
Double Dahlias, &c., in immense quantities.

Wholesale prices furnished when desired.

A new edition of the general descriptive Catalogue is now ready and will be sent gratis to those who apply post paid.

Mount Hope Garden and Nurseries,
Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1850.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

At the Nursery of J. J. THOMAS, Macedon, N. Y

MOST of the Trees are of large, handsome, and thrifty growth, and they embrace careful selections of the best sorts of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Apricots, &c., with the smaller fruits.

When purchasers desire, selections will be made by the proprietor, so as to afford a regular succession of the best varieties throughout the season, and all may be relied on as strictly true to their names, the proprietor having for the past fifteen years invariably adhered to the rule of selling none but THOROUGHLY PROVED sorts.

A carefully assorted collection of hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Herbaceous Perennial Plants, furnished at moderate prices.

Trees for canal and railroad well packed in bundles, enclosed in strong mats, with roots mudded and encased in wet moss, so as to preclude all danger of injury.

All communications, *post-paid*, to be directed Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.
October, 1850. [10-1t]

Apple Trees for Orchards.

MANY thousand fine Trees, mostly 7 to 8 feet high, *propagated in all cases from thoroughly proved or bearing trees*, for sale at the Nursery of J. J. THOMAS, Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.

They embrace the best standard varieties, with nearly all the valuable new sorts; among them are Early Harvest, Sine Qua Non, Sweet Bough, Early Joe, Summer Sweet Paradise, Autumn Strawberry, Gravenstein, Dutch Mignonne, Rambo, Fall Pippin, Yellow Bellflower, Rhode Island Greening, Esopus Spitzenburgh, Northern Spy, Swaar, &c., &c.

Price, varying with selections, from $16 to $18 per hundred. A first rate selection of summer, autumn, and winter fruit, of fifteen to thirty varieties, if made by the proprietor, furnished at $16 per hundred, or $17 if well packed in matted bundles, and delivered at canal or railway. All orders to be accompanied with remittances.
October, 1850. [10-1t]

Fruit Trees.—Genesee County Nursery.

THOSE wishing to supply themselves with Fruit Trees, may find at the above Nursery a choice variety, of large size and thrifty growth. He has over twenty varieties of cherries, among which may be found May Biggareau, Knight's Early Black, Early Purple, Yellow Spanish, Black Tartarian, Black Eagle, &c. He has a well selected variety of Pears,—twenty varieties were selected by Col. Wilder, of Boston—among which may be found Madelaine, Bloodgood, Bartlett, Virgalieu, Onondaga Seedling, Dunmore, Passe Colmar, Vicar of Winkfield, Winter Nelis, &c. Also, a large quantity of Apple and Peach trees, of well selected varieties; as well as grapes, strawberries, &c. He will sell trees at reduced prices, and pack them free of charge.

Orders must be addressed to the subscriber at Stafford, Genesee Co., N. Y., A. H. NORRIS.
October, 1850. [10-1t*]

T. C. MAXWELL & CO.,

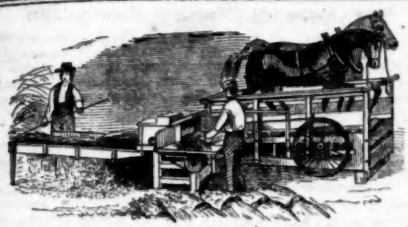
GENEVA, N. Y.,

Offer for sale, this fall,

100,000	Buckthorn seedlings,	2 y'rs old,	and nice,	at $5	per 1000.
80,000	Cherry	" 1 & 2	"	" at 7	"
40,000	Apple	" 2	"	" at 5	"
20,000	Plum	" 2	"	" at 10	"

Also, a choice assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, at wholesale or retail. Planters and dealers are invited to call and see. A liberal commission will be given to good agents in new locations. All orders will be promptly attended to, and trees packed safely for transportation to any distance.
Geneva, Sept. 1, 1850. T. C. MAXWELL & CO.

BACK VOLUMES of the Farmer we can furnish bound. Also, all works on Agriculture and Horticulture, Poultry, Sheep, &c.



The First Premium of the New York State Agricultural Society was awarded to

EMERY & CO.'S IMPROVED RAILROAD HORSE POWER.

THE subscribers are gratified to be enabled to present the public with the best possible testimonial of the superiority of their *Recently Improved Railroad Horse Power*, in the form of the *First Premium* of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, at their annual Fair, held near Albany on the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of September, 1850, where they were exhibited each day in operation, in competition with Wheeler's Latest improved (still made and sold by us,) Allen & Co.'s Improved, made in New York by A. B. Allen & Co., Ham's Approved Powers, from Rensselaer co., Badger's Patent, from Otsego co., and other approved Powers on the Endless Chain principle.

They were all thoroughly examined by a competent Committee of practical Farmers and Mechanics, unbiased by former awards of the Socity to some of the kinds on exhibition, they unanimously awarded the Society's *First Premium, of Money and Diploma, to Emery & Co., for superiority of mechanical construction, strength, durability and power.*

Having been long engaged in the manufacture and sale of Agricultural Machinery and Implements, we are pleased to know our exertions to introduce improved Implements of husbandry are being appreciated by the agricultural public, the best testimonial of which we find in the rapidly increasing and unprecedented demand for every article of our manufacture and trade. In no article have we met with greater success than our Farmers' Threshing machinery, improved, manufactured and introduced by us; and notwithstanding the strong and growing competion of other manufacturers, we have thus far fully sustained the superior character of our machinery. Whenever alterations or improvements are suggested, we invariably test, thoroughly, their utility before offering them to the public, and no new article or alteration introduced by us has thus far failed to give increased satisfaction.

The attention of Farmers and Dealers in Agricultural Implements is respectfully requested to our Powers, before purchasing elsewhere.

Descriptive Catalogues, containing minute delineations, descriptions, terms, prices, &c., &c., of Horse Powers, also all the leading articles in our trade, are furnished gratis on application by mail or otherwise.

Efficient local agents in each county are wanted, to introduce and sell our Implements, to whom liberal commissions will be allowed, varying according to location, exertions made, and amount of sales.

For further particulars apply to EMERY & CO.,
Proprietors of the Albany Agricultural Works, Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 369 and 371, Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
October, 1850.

Pure White Lead.

THE Rochester White Lead Manufacturing Company beg to offer their brands of PURE LEAD to the attention of agriculturists and horticulturists, for painting permanent structures of every description.

This article has been thoroughly tested by the best judges in this city, and pronounced a genuine article. Persons desiring to test the purity of the lead, may have it analyzed by a chemist; and if in any case it should be found impure, we will pay the price of analyzing it, and refund the money for the lead.

Be particular about the brand: "Moulson's, 36 Front street, Rochester," is marked on every keg. Purchasers of lead have occasionally been deceived in buying lead branded as Rochester lead. Mark, *we are the only manufacturers of lead here.* There is, however, a large quantity of lead "fixed over" here. Nevertheless, we wish our lead not to be confounded with that or any other, and therefore desire all consumers to give us a trial.

SAMUEL MOULSON, No. 36 Front st.
Rochester, August 1, 1850. [8-tf]

Miner's Bee Hive.

THIS beautiful and highly valuable practical Hive, is unsurpassed by any other in the United States. The Rights are in pamphlet form, with full engravings, and ample directions to make it. Price $2 only; sent by mail to any section of the country. This is positively the only Hive of *real* merit to be had.

Also, the AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER'S MANUAL, 350 pp., 35 fine engravings; the most popular work ever published on the culture of bees. Price $1; sent by mail also. Address to this office, *post-paid.*

Gen. Farmer Office, Rochester, June, 1850. [6-tf]

BOOKS ON AGRICULTURE, &c., &c.,

For Sale at the Office of the Farmer.

The Publisher of the FARMER keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of the most popular and valuable works pertaining to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural and Domestic Economy, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. The names and prices of a portion of the books are annexed:—

American Agriculture, by Allen $1.
American Farm Book. $1.
American Poultry Yard, by Browne. $1.
American Shepherd, by Morrell. $1.
American Veterinarian, by Cole. 50 cents
Buel's Farmer's Companion. 75 cents
Buist's Kitchen Gardener. 75 cents.
Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry. 50 cents.
Coleman's Continental Agriculture. $1.
Complete Farmer. $1.
Cole's American Fruit Book. 50 cents.
Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen. Cloth, 75 cts.; paper, 50 cts.
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America. $1 50
Downing's Landscape Gardening. $3 50.
Essay on Manures. 25 cents.
Farmer's and Emigrant's Hand-Book. $1.
Farmer's Manual.
Gardener's Farmer's Dictionary. $1 50.
Home Doctor. 25 cents.
Horse Doctor. 25 cents.
Horse's Foot—and how to keep it sound. 25 cents.
Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry. $1 25.
Johnson's Dictionary of Gardening.
Kirby & Spencer's Entomology. $2.
Knowlson's Complete Farrier, or Horse Doctor. 25 cents.
Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden. $1 25.
Liebgig's Agricultural Chemistry, (new edition.) $1—paper, 75 cts.
Liebgig's Agricultural and Animal Chemistry, (pamphlet editions.) 25 cents each
Loudon's Ladies' Flower Garden. $1 25.
Mason's Farrier and Stud Book. $3.
Miner's Bee-Keeper's Manual. $1.
Norton's Elements of Scientific Agriculture. 50 cents.
Poultry Book, by Bennett. 75 cents.
Rural Economy, by Boussingault. $1 25.
Scientific Agriculture, by Rodgers 75 cents.
Stable Economy, by Stewart. $1.
The Bird Fancier. 50 cents.
Treatise on Milch Cows. 38 cts.
Trees of America. $4.
Youatt on the Pig. 75 cents.

ALSO,

2 setts Chamber's Miscellany. $8 per sett.

*** These books can be safely forwarded by mail, to any part of the country.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention, and the books forwarded by mail or Express as desired

---

Monroe Nursery.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I have a few thousand trees left over and above my contracts, which I offer at fair prices They consist of all the best and late varieties, and of the most thrifty and fine growth.

What is purchased at my nursery can be relied on with the greatest confidence, for I give my individual attention to the cultivation.

I want, this Fall, about 100 bushels of peach stones.
September, 1850. CHARLES POWIS.

TO FARMERS.

CASH PAID FOR RED ROOT SEED AT MY OIL MILL.

M. F. REYNOLDS, manufacturer of Linseed Oil, White Lead in Oil, Sash, Doors, and Blinds, Stained and enamelled Glass;

AND DEALER IN

Paints, Oils, Varnish, Glue, Brushes, &c.; French, English, and American Plate, Crown, and Sheet Glass, French White Looking Glass Plates, &c., 17 Buffalo street, Rochester, N. Y.

Wheeler's Patent Horse Power—Price Reduced!

FOR SALE at the store of JAMES P. FOGG, No. 14 Front street, Rochester, N. Y.

Price of one Horse Power, Thresher, Separator and Bands, $110
" two " " " " " " 135

Also, EMERY & CO.'s LATEST IMPROVED ONE AND TWO HORSE POWERS, at Manufacturers home prices.
October, 1850.

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Field and Garden Seeds.

UPWARDS of *one hundred* kinds of Plows, and a corresponding variety of all other implements for the farmer, planter, and gardner; embracing the largest and most complete assortment to be found in the United States. Also, Field and Garden Seeds—a large and varied assortment. A. B. ALLEN & CO.,
August, 1850. [8-tf-o] 189 and 191 Water st., New York.

Timothy and Clover Seed for Sale

AT the Rochester Seed Store, Nos. 12 and 14 Front street.
Sept. 1. [9-2t] JAMES P. FOGG.

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Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, bbl.	$4.75 a 4.88	MISC.	
Pork, (mess,)	$11.00	Slaughter,	3½ cts
Beef, cwt.	$4.00	Calf,	10 cts
Do. bbl. (mess,)	$7 a 8	Sheep pelts,	25 a 45
Lard, (tried,)	7 cts	SEEDS.	
Do. (leaf)	7 cts	Clover, bush.	$4.25 a 5.25
Hams, (smoked,)	7 cts	Timothy,	$1.50 a 2.25
Shoulders, do.	4½ a 5 cts	SUNDRIES.	
Potatoes, bush.	31 cts	Butter, lb.	12½ a 14 cts
Corn Meal,	50 cts	Cheese, lb.	5 a 7½ cts
GRAIN.		Salt, bbl.	92 cts
Wheat, bush,	$1.00	Eggs, doz.	9 cts
Corn,	56 cts	Beans, bush.	$1.25
Rye,	63 cts	Hay, ton.	$10 a 11
Oats,	34 cts	Hard Wood,	$3 a 4
Barley,	53 cts		

Rochester, Sept. 20, 1850.

O. B. SCOTT,

Local and Travelling Newspaper and Periodical Agent.

PIERREPONT MANOR, JEFF. CO., N. Y.

☞ Mr. Scott will take subscriptions for the Genesee Farmer.

For Sale.

ABOUT 60 or 70 loads of leached ashes, containing 15 per cent. lime, desirable for sandy soil, or as top dressing for grass lands, fruit orchards, &c. S. MOULSON,
September, 1850. 36 Front street, Rochester.

Buffalo Nursery and Horticultural Garden.

THE Proprietor of this old established Nursery, would call the attention of Fruit Growers, Nurserymen, and others, to the very large assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, &c., now offered for sale. The Fruit Trees are vigorous and healthy, nearly all of which have been propagated from bearing trees growing in his own grounds.

Apple Trees—a very large stock of the most choice sorts, by the thousand, at very reduced prices. Pyramidal Dwarf Pear Trees—a fine assortment of beatiful Trees. The stock of Cherry Trees are also very fine, comprising the most select and noted varieties Also, a good assortment of the Peach, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Quince, and all the smaller fruits.

The assortment of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, &c., comprises almost every desirable article. The stock of Evergreen Trees is truly fine. Annual importations are made from Europe of new and rare varieties of Fruit, Roses, &c. Apple, Cherry, Quince and Plum stocks by the quantity; and Nurserymen supplied with trees of large or small size at low prices.

Orders by mail, or otherwise, and all letters of inquiry, will receive the most prompt attention. Every article carefully labelled, securely packed, and forwarded with the least possible delay.

Descriptive Catalogues (a pamphlet of 60 pages) sent gratis to all who apply, postage paid. B. HODGE.
Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1850. [9-1t*]

Ross's Improved Fitzgerald Portable Mill.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 6, 1850.

Mr. Charles Ross—Sir: In reply to your letter on the subject of your Mill, I have to say, that I have, under the direction of the Commissary General of the U. S. Army, Gen. Gibson, purchased several of them, with horse power, bolters, &c., complete, forwarding them to Mexico, California, Oregon and Texas, for use in connection with the army.

The Mill is found to answer every purpose required of a grinding mill, is easily kept in order, grinds rapidly, and of such degree of fineness or coarseness as may be desired. It can be adjusted readily to any kind of horse power, is portable, of small compass, of light weight and not expensive. I regard the Mill as eminently well adapted to army and navy, as well as to frontier use, as also well calculated to enable the grower of grain to make his own flour. For the grinding of spice, coffee, &c., &c., on a large manufacturing scale, it answers a good purpose.

I had one of your Mills put up at General Taylor's Head Quarters at Monterey, in Mexico. It worked well. I found it to be perfect in all its parts and features.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant, A. B. Eaton,
Bvt. Major U. S. Army, and Com. of Subsistence.

These Mills are manufactured and for sale by the subscriber, at Curtis' Building, Main st., Rochester, N. Y.

CHARLES ROSS.

John Mayer & Co., Water st., agents for New York city.
October, 1850.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co., having recently removed to this city and leased of the subscriber a portion of his Manufactory for the purpose of manufacturing *Horse Powers* and *Threshers*, and have for several months past pursued a course of advertising which has had the effect, to a great extent, to mislead the public, by representing themselves as the proprietors of the *Albany Agricultural Works* and as manufacturers and *dealers generally* of Agricultural Implements, (*which are not the facts,*) to my great injury, as the ideas conveyed are, that our interests are either one and the same, or that they have succeeded me in the said establishment and business: Therefore, this notice is to inform our patrons and the public generally, that our interests *are* and *ever have been distinct* and *separate*; and further, that on the copies of their advertisements being handed to the grand jury of this County, they were indicted therefor, since which time injunctions have been granted, restraining them from the further use of the name and other representations conveying the idea that they have any interest whatever in the said name or establishment.
October, 1850. HORACE L. EMERY.

Seedlings, &c., for sale at the Geneva Nursery.

Two year old Pear seedlings,..... $12 per 1000
Cherry and Plum seedlings,..... 7 "
Quince, budded this season with the choice varieties of Pear,..... 35 "
Cherry, budded this season with the most popular varieties,..... 25 "

Buckthorn, Mountain Ash, and Horse Chesnut seedlings, from one to three years old, at low prices.

The above seedlings are of uncommon excellence.

Also, every variety of fruit and ornamental trees for sale at the Geneva Nursery. W. G. VER PLANCK.
October, 1850. [10-2t*]

First in Beauty and Value—Cheapest and Most Popular.

THE GENESEE FARMER,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE,

ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS OF

Farm Buildings, Domestic Animals, Implements, Fruits, &c.

VOLUME XI, FOR 1850.

DANIEL LEE & JAMES VICK, Jr., Editors.

P. BARRY, Conductor of Horticultural Department.

Fifty Cents a Year, in Advance.

Five Copies for $2; Eight Copies for $3, and any larger number at the same rate.

☞ All subscriptions to commence with the year, and the entire volume supplied to all subscribers.

☞ Post-Masters, Agents, and all friends of improvement, are respectfully solicited to obtain and forward subscriptions.

Subscription money, if properly enclosed, may be sent (postpaid or free,) at the risk of the Publisher. Address to

DANIEL LEE.
December, 1849. *Rochester, New York*

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